BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RESTAURANT—Near two colleges; business, rooming houses, South Side; fountain, beer, etc. Box C-97, Post-Dis.

RESTAURANT—Fully equipped; $400; 2 living rooms rear; good location. 1406 N. Grand.

RESTAURANT—Established over 4 years; factory district, on Broadway; good business; other interests. 7935 N. Broadway.

RESTAURANT—Leaving city; sacrifice for quick sale. 1214 S. Broadway.

RESTAURANT—Will sell building, account sickness 3453 S. Kingshighway.

RESTAURANT—Modern; good business; $975. MU. 2946.

RESTAURANT—Paying business; sacrifice; other business. 3233 Franklin.

RESTAURANT—On Grand av. near Olive; reasonable. Box C-99, Post-Dispatch.

ROOMING HOUSE—Income above rent $200 month; 23 rooms, 3 baths; Lindell bl.; to reliable party $400 cash, balance out of profits.
KELLER-SCHUESSLER
4067 S. GRAND. RIV. 2123.

ROOMING HOUSES—12 or 24 rooms; 50xx, income $232, terms; 52xx Washington, 14 rooms, lovely home, sacrifice; 15 rooms; 42xx West Pine; 12 rooms, Westminster.
WATERS, 4342 McPherson. JE. 0683.

ROOMING HOUSE—14 rooms, 46xx Westminster, stoker, filled; 11 rooms, unusually good, 39xx Westminster, real bargain; 7 rooms, rent $25, 45xx Lacledes; $300; 9 rooms, Westminster, $350. M. Nuckies, 5651 Terry. MU. 3909.

ROOMING HOUSE—10 rooms, all full; $75 down, terms; will accept car or light truck as down payment. 5621 Vernon.

ROOMING HOUSE—10 rooms; rent $46; income $100 monthly; $600. CE. 6418.
E. KUHN REAL ESTATE, 4902 Labadie.

ROOMING HOUSES—2; 16-17 rooms; filled; heat furnished; must sell immediately; $750. PR. 2721.

ROOMING HOUSE—12 rooms; extra good; retiring; good heat, stoker. M. Orr, 5085 Enright. FO. 0505.

ROOMING HOUSE—Popcorn stand; near shops, schools; sacrifice. 4039 Olive.

ROOMING HOUSE—Furnished; well rented; reasonable. 5628 Clemens. PA. 0545.

ROOMING HOUSE—8-12 rooms; full; will take $250. 1809 Rutger.

ROOMING HOUSE—14 rooms; heat; Waverly pl; $135. Owner, 1614 Texas.

ROOMING HOUSE—1700 Oregon, 8 rooms, 4 sinks, rent $30; price $250. LA. 0369.

ROOMING HOUSE—9 light housekeeping rooms; cheap. 927 Hickory.

SANDWICH SHOP—Industrial district; low overhead; completely equipped; terms.
Grieshammer-Johnson
PAUL BROWN BLDG. CH. 5201.

SANDWICH SHOP—South; ideal spot, fully equipped; rent $15; $600. CE. 6419.
E. KUHN REAL ESTATE, 4902 Labadie.

SANDWICH SHOP—Good location; low rent; living quarters; $500; owner ill; $550 will handle. 2208 S. Jefferson.

SERVICE CAR ROUTE—Delmar, Page, sell or lease, with or without car. 5868 Terry.

SERVICE CAR ROUTE—Lindell-Waterman; will sacrifice. RO. 0818.

SERVICE CAR ROUTE—South Broadway; good income. RI. 0931W.

Service Station—Repair Shop
For lease; going business; North Side at Ashland. Rent $37.50 per month. Call ST. 2242, 8:30 to 10 a. m. Monday and Tuesday.

SERVICE STATION—For lease; excellent location, South St. Louis; Texaco products. Cash investment about $300; good opportunity for right party. GO. 0576.

SERVICE STATION, TAVERN — Fully equipped with property on leading highway. Call at 5114 Enright.

SERVICE STATION—And bungalow; good paying business in a growing community. Box C-201, Post-Dispatch.

SERVICE CAR ROUTE—Sacrifice for quick sale. HU. 1038 or FR. 3344.

SHOE REPAIR SHOP—Downtown location; selling account sickness. Inquire Room 512 Equitable Bldg.

SHOE REPAIR—25 years, established, Wellston district. 1467 Hodiamont.

SHOE REPAIR—Reasonable; leaving city. 2521 Hebert st.

SHOE REPAIR SHOP—Living quarters in rear. 1721 Lawrence.

SHOP — Repair shop. 706 Market st. On account of sickness.

SUPER SERVICE STATION—Fine location, established business, reasonable rent, $3500 inventory; real estate can be purchased. Excellent opportunity. Box C-2, Post-Dispatch.

TAILORING and cleaning; well established, good income; cash sale; on account of sickness. 3154 Bent av.

TAVERN AND FILLING STATION—Best business on highway; cheap rent; 60 miles from St. Louis, on highways 61-67, mining district. Bonne Terre Inn, Bonne Terre, Mo.

TAVERN—And roadhouse, on State highway; 2 miles from Lambert airport; wonderful opportunity; reasonable. Box C-327, Post-Dispatch.

TAVERN—2901 N. Grand; main entrance Sportsman's Park; rent includes fixtures. JE. 8668.

TAVERN—1511 Kienlen; best location in Wellston; good reason for selling. MU. 0596.

TAVERN—Sandwich shop; refrigeration; near Wagner, Union Electric; open Sunday; sacrifice, sickness. 6401 Page.

TAVERN—South Side, reasonable; selling account illness. 2758 Russell. PR. 4894.

TAVERN—Across from Soulard Market; sandwiches a specialty. 1600 S. 7th.

TAVERN—For sale, in county; full license; sell at once. Box F-201, P.-D.

TAVERN—Full license; rent $55; 4 rooms; bargain. 442 Bates.

TOURIST HOTEL—Modern, 15 rooms, garages and parking lot; 12 miles west of St. Louis, on U. S. highway 50. Henry P. Ruck, owner, Manchester, Mo.

TWO transports; interstate commerce permit and hauling contracts. Box C-319, Post-Dispatch.

VARIETY STORE—A clean-up stock; an excellent set of fixtures. Open 9 to 12 Sunday. 5603 Eichelberger.

WANT direct from owner to lease equipped and operating hotel; references furnished. Box A-256, Post-Dispatch.

WELL stocked variety store, White Hall, Ill., town of 3000; owner recently deceased; stock inventoried cost $2800; going concern. Joseph Lyman, administrator.

WILL sell all or half interest going concern with attractive future; great potential hardly touched and already operating at profit; buyer can run business and pay self salary of $40 $50 week; $6000 handles. Account ill health. Box G-272, Post-Dispatch.

WILL rent space to reliable chiropodist; location Big Bend and Clayton. 4 87. 0498 Monday.

WOMAN—Who sews, buy alteration shop part cash. Box Y-174, Post-Dispatch.

SUBSTANTIAL interest in a patented machine which is being promoted by prominent men of St. Louis; possibilities unlimited; forced to sell; a real opportunity for some one. Box C-200, Post-Dispatch.

$250 to handle state franchise on new chemical discovery sold to auto trade; used by dealers and manufacturers throughout the country; profitable repeat item. Box A-346, Post-Dispatch.

1940 CHEVROLET tractor and trailer car hauling outfit, with contract; sacrifice. 6704 Glenmore, St. Louis County.

BUSINESS WANTED

ROOMING HOUSE WANTED
We now have a special department for the sale of rooming houses. Have cash buyers. For results, see us.
KELLER-SCHUESSLER
4067 S. GRAND. RI. 2123.

BUSINESS Wtd.—County, highway; tract; city property, automobile. 6311A St. Louis.

CASH for developed insurance business. Box G-289, Post-Dispatch.

CASH for business, stock, fixtures, rooming houses. Lasky, 6609 Clemens. FA. 0437.

CASH for any business, stocks; no delay. Allan, 1614 Franklin. GA. 9743.

CONFECTIONERY or restaurant; vacant location wanted. FR. 8384.

DELICATESSEN Wtd.—Pay cash; private party; no dealers. Box F-171, P.-D.

FULL TIME interest in small manufacturing or retail business; must have good expansion potential; give details. Box F-89, Post-Dispatch.

GROCERY Wtd.—Will trade modern single flat, 5240 Maple. FO. 5662.

MOVING BUSINESS Wtd.—Must have P. S. C. permit. Box A-168, Post-Dis.

SMALL BUSINESS Wtd.—Will trade cottage or flat. FO. 6421.

SPOT CASH for drug store, hardware, variety, general store, confectionery. 1611 Franklin. GA. 9743.

WANTED—Confectionery-delicatessen, with living quarters; no agents. Box F-3, Post-Dispatch.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH
EDITORIAL SECTION
SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

PART SIX — ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 1, 1940. — PAGES 1—6F

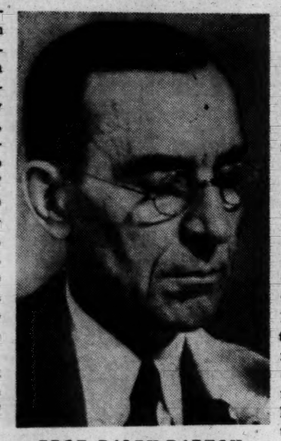
Education for Democracy in U. S.; Teaching About It Not Enough, All Must Learn How to Be Democratic

Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Harvard Philosopher, Expounds the Virtues to Be Sought and Where to Find Them.

By RALPH BARTON PERRY

It is convenient to be able to distinguish between "instruction" and "education," using the first of these words to mean the acquisition of knowledge and the second to mean the forming of character. Knowledge is ordinarily acquired from teachers or from books; all of the influences of life contribute to the making of character. Hence instruction is properly associated with schools while education, being a product of the individual's total experience, is acquired from every relationship, with nature or with fellow men, into which the individual enters. One is sometimes undergoing instruction, but one is always undergoing education. One may be instructed; one must, for better or for worse, be educated. The formation of character is inescapable.

I am here concerned not with instruction on democracy, but with education in democracy. How does one learn, not about democracy, but to be democratic? How does one acquire the character—the habits, the dispositions, the feelings, the attitudes which are suitable to life in a democracy?



PROF. RALPH BARTON PERRY.

When we think of democracy we usually think of its institutions, and particularly of its political institutions. Thus, American democracy is commonly taken to mean that we elect our President and Congress, that we employ manhood suffrage and a secret ballot, that our Government provides a balance between the executive, legislative and judicial powers, and that we are a federation of states. This is all true, and one can learn about it from teachers and books, in courses on civics or government. But if a democracy is to succeed, it is not sufficient that it should have democratic institutions: it is necessary that it should be composed of democratic men and women. The people must be democratic, and this is a matter of education, rather than of instruction. It consists of the possession of certain personal traits.

Among the Post-Dispatch "Letters to the Editor" of Oct. 28 was one from Prof. Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard approving Post-Dispatch editorials "on teaching devotion to democracy in the schools of St. Louis." He wrote: "Your position is sound and you present it clearly. May I hope that you are continuing this campaign? This country faces a very grave problem of morale, and everything possible should be done to cultivate a love of country, not a complacent love of America as is, but a belief in the hope of America." This prompted a letter to the Professor. Would he prepare a statement of his views on this important subject? He would and did; and the following article is the result. Prof. Perry is the author of "The Thought and Character of William James;" a Pulitzer Prize winner in 1935, and, more recently, "Shall Not Perish from the Earth." He is professor of philosophy in Harvard University and at present is Chairman of American Defense, Harvard Group.

Premium on Intelligence.

I should like first to point out that democracy puts a premium on intelligence, that is, on the capacity to preserve a balance and moderation among primitive impulses. In other words, to be democratic is an art, which requires judgment and fineness of feeling rather than sheer negation or affirmation.

Let me illustrate my meaning. Tolerance, in the democratic sense, has to be reconciled with conviction. It is natural to believe everything one is told, but the next easiest thing is to believe nothing one is told—all that is necessary is to resist nature. The easiest thing is to go with the grain, the next easiest thing is to go against the grain. The really difficult thing is to know what, and when, and how much to believe. Credulity is easy, but when the suspicion is created that people lie, or that news is propaganda, then it is easy to be incredulous. It is easy and natural to hold firmly to one's own opinion, to listen only to those who agree, to reject impatiently all opposing opinions, and to seek to impose one's opinion on others. But then, when one has learned that opinions differ, and that all believers have the same sincere feeling of certainty, it is easy to fall into the attitude of general scepticism. It is easy to say that one opinion is as good as another, and to claim nothing for one's own opinion.

Scepticism is just as lazy as dogmatism, and the effects are equally, if not more, disastrous. Dogmatism leads men to base their action on error or ignorance — scepticism leads men to base their action on nothing. It tends, indeed, to inaction, since men cannot undertake long-range action unless they share their opinions.

The difficult thing is to know how to temper fixity of mind with openness of mind. It is humanly possible for a man to say, "I am not absolutely sure, but this seems most probable; I am going to stick to this opinion, but I am not going to close my mind to new evidence; I believe that I am right and that my opponents are wrong, nevertheless they may be right, or partially right, and I want them to have a hearing; I believe that what I believe is true, but if it is true then I should be able to persuade others without resorting to force or deceit." This attitude is humanly possible, and it is exemplified by those whom we select as the most admirable examples of tolerance—of tolerance in this best sense, in which one combines the advantages of conviction and doubt, of self-assurance and respect for others. It is tolerance in this best sense that characterizes the democratic man or woman.

Let us turn to liberty. It is easy—too easy—to assert one's will, and to resent interference. Every child of three attains this sort of liberty, without being taught. It is also comparatively easy to obey, whether through fear, imitation, suggestibility, or passivity. Liberty in the best sense, in the democratic sense, knows when to insist on having one's way, and when to obey. It consists in self-assertion tempered with a respect for order. It is an adjustment, a delicate and difficult adjustment between attachment to one's private liberty and loyalty to a public system of liberties, in which one asserts the first and at the same time obeys the second. Democratic liberty would be destroyed if either of these components were omitted—if individuals ceased to insist on their interests and rights, or ceased to obey the law.

Ideal of Equality.

The democratic ideal of equality is similarly a difficult union of two relatively easy attitudes. It is easy to be covetous and envious of superiors, and to strive to equalize one's own fortunes with theirs. It is also easy to acquire a sense of inferiority, and to feel an

Continued on Page 4, Column 6.

Electoral College and How It Works; Significant Features of Institution That Actually Elects the President

This Ghostly Body Which Never Does Meet Has the Power to Name Whomever It Pleases; It Follows Election Returns but Is Not at All Bound to Do So.

By RICHARD L. STOKES
A Washington Correspondent of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

In groups of from three to 47, there will gather on Dec. 16, at the 48 state capitals, 531 individuals, often party hacks and political nonentities, who alone, in a population of 131,409,881, possess the legal right to elect a President and Vice-President of the United States. A single exception would rise in the event that no candidate obtained a majority of their ballots. Then, from the three mustering the highest number of their votes for that office, the House of Representatives could elect a President. From the two highest on their companion list, the Senate would choose a Vice-President.

This ghostly chamber is the Electoral College, which functions for one day only in every four years. The Constitution provides against its ever meeting officially as a body or consulting as a whole. Without its suffrage, however—save for the contingency specified above—no President or Vice-President can lawfully take office. Since 1790 it has survived as a monument to the distrust of the national fathers in the wisdom of the masses. It is regarded as the outstanding example of how an unwritten Constitution of the United States operates side by side with the instrument as written, and in many respects actually supersedes it.

Some Curious Discoveries in 'Invisible Foundation.'

The unusual prominence given to the Electoral College in the recent campaign aroused widespread curiosity as to this "invisible foundation." Investigators looking into the subject have encountered numerous surprises, among which the following may be noted:

Under the Constitution, it would be legal to choose a President or Vice-President without an appeal to the people at all. They are the only elective officers of the Federal establishment of whom this is true.

It would be lawfully feasible for the electors to choose Mr. Roosevelt for President and Senator McNary for Vice-President. Their discretion is unrestricted by the Constitution save that electors of a given state cannot vote for both President and Vice-President from that state. Any Federal or state law obligating the electors to vote for President and Vice-President on the same party ticket would be invalid, according to legal authorities, on the principle that constitutional powers and duties cannot be limited by statute.

The States have never relinquished to the Federal Government jurisdiction over the method by which presidential electors are chosen or over their qualifications, except that they cannot be United States Senators or Representatives, or Federal officeholders. Court decisions have held that they must possess the qualifications of voters in their respective commonwealths.

For three generations, under State laws, the final choice of electors has been subjected everywhere to popular vote. But it is in the power of any state legislature to repeal its statutes on the subject. The legislature could then resume the power it once enjoyed and name them itself. It could authorize the Governor or any person to do so. It could even empower a President of the United States, standing for re-election, to nominate the electors who would decide on his candidacy.

If electors obeyed the clear intent of the Constitution, they would disregard campaign results and exercise their own private judgment in the choice of the country's chief magistrates. They are under no Federal compulsion to act as registers of election returns, and are theoretically at liberty to choose Earl Browder for President and John L. Lewis for Vice-President.

Here, as in many other cases, the unwritten law operates as an effective restraint. Only once in the nation's history, it is declared, has an elector "betrayed" the ticket on which he was chosen. Samuel Miles of Pennsylvania was elected as a Federalist in 1796 but voted for Thomas Jefferson. He was vigorously admonished that he was authorized by his constituents "to act, and not to think."

Certificates of electoral ballots are communicated to Congress by the State Governors. Nothing in Federal law prevents a Governor from falsifying the lists, or refusing to send them. If, by this means, a President or Vice-President were elected by fraud, Congress could no nothing about it, according to Representative Hatton W. Sumners (Dem.), Texas, chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Presidential electors are named in the first instance by party committees in the congressional districts, and are later "nominated" at state conventions of the parties. Should a contest arise—as happened this year in California, with Roosevelt and Garner tickets in the field—the rival slates of electors fight it out in the primaries.

Though charged with a crowning responsibility of the Federal system, the members of the Electoral College are agents of the states and not the central Government. They serve without pay or perquisites, except the cost, defrayed by the states, of quadrennial junkets to the state capitals.

At a rate of 25 cents a mile one way, Congress formerly paid the expense of delivering the electoral ballots in Washington by one messenger from each state. The last appropriation for this purpose, in 1925, was $14,000. A law passed in 1928 instructed the states to send their ballots by registered mail.

Electors frequently travel to Washington at their own expense in inaugural years, for the pleasure of sitting in the House gallery among miscellaneous spectators, and watching the count of votes they themselves have cast.

For purely social reasons, an effort, the first in history, was made to bring the electors together for the inauguration of 1933. The moving spirit was James A. Farley, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and an elector from New York. He appointed a committee, consisting partly of electors and partly of congressional officials, which sent out invitations to all the electors. About 218 attended. They took part in the parade, had their own section in the reviewing stand and were entertained at a banquet. The experiment was repeated in 1937, when approximately 250 electors were present. No arrangements for 1941 have as yet been made.

State statutes forbid the very names of electors, already obscure, to appear on the ballot in 15 commonwealths—California, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Washington and Wisconsin. Two other states, New York and Rhode Island, accomplish the same end through the employment of voting machines.

Twice since the Civil War has the Electoral College proved able to veto the majority will of the American people. By Republican acknowledgment, Samuel J. Tilden's popular poll in 1876 was 4,285,992 against 4,033,768 for Rutherford B. Hayes. Yet Tilden obtained one less than a majority of electoral votes. The dispute was thrown into Congress, and Hayes was seated. Grover Cleveland's popular count in 1888 was 5,540,050 as compared to 5,444,437 for Benjamin Harrison. The latter gained 233 electoral ballots while the former had only 168.

Prior to the national election of Nov. 5, the possibility was heralded that Mr. Roosevelt might win the general poll, only to meet disaster in the Electoral College. An analysis of the returns gives evidence that so minute a shift as one vote in 90—or some 500,000 ballots in a total of more than 48,000,000—would indeed have left Mr. Roosevelt with a majority in excess of 3,000,000, but would have placed Wendell L. Willkie in the White House. That is, provided the shift had occurred in certain specific proportions in New York, Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wyoming and Nevada.

Conversely, Mr. Willkie would have retained a popular count of more than 21,000,000 and still have lost every vote in the Electoral College, if there had been an upset of less than 200,000 ballots, also in certain specific proportions, in Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Vermont.

Outcries for Its Abolition Have All Come to Nothing.

Outcries resounded in both major parties for the abolition of the present machinery, with its mysterious and undemocratic powers, in favor of a system less complicated and more responsive. Demands for the change came notably from Chairman Edward J. Flynn of the Democratic National Committee and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (Rep.), Massachusetts.

Such hopes bid fair to remain little more than pious aspirations, judging from the unvarying failure, since Thomas Jefferson first proposed the reform in 1801, which has attended repeated efforts to abolish the Electoral College. These efforts have been mainly in two directions. One has sought to transfer the election of Presidents and Vice-Presidents to popular vote, by individuals or districts. The other has suggested that the strength of states in the Electoral College should be prorated according to the number of votes polled in each by the respective parties. Either change would require an amendment to the Constitution, involving ratification by three-fourths of the states.

The survival of the Electoral College against every assault is probably due to two features which at first glance seem its most glaring defects. The Constitution directs that the representation of each state in this body shall be equal to the sum of its representation in both houses of Congress. Therefore the importance of the several commonwealths in the Ectoral College is not founded

Continued on Page 3, Column 6.

Constitutional Authority For the Electoral College And Statutory Regulation

CONSTITUTION, Article II, Section 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

AMENDMENT XII. The electors shall meet in their respective states and vote by ballot for the President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the persons voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President . . . and transmit (the ballots) sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; The President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; . . .

EXCERPTS FROM U. S. CODE, 1934 Edition, Title 3 (Parts of Sections 5a-20, inclusive). The electors of President and Vice-President of each State shall meet and give their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December (Dec. 16 this year) next following their appointment at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct.

It shall be the duty of the executives of each State . . . to communicate by registered mail under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State of the United States a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed . . . and the Secretary of State of the United States at the first meeting of Congress thereafter shall transmit to the two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every certificate so received by the State Department.

The electors shall vote for President and Vice-President, respectively, in the manner directed by the Constitution.

Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the Letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted in the manner and according to the rules herein provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States . .

'Rural America Lights Up'—Story Of the REA and Power Companies' Continuing Attempts to Kill It

Harry Slattery, Head of New Deal Agency, Points to Anomaly in Utilities' Stand Contrary to Willkie-McNary Indorsement.

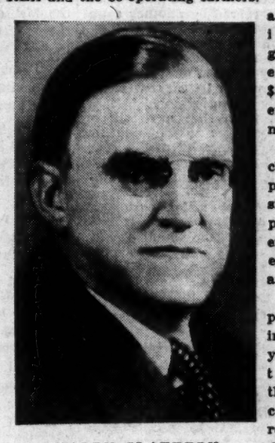
By CHARLES G. ROSS
Contributing Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

THE story of "one of the strangest anomalies in American utility or business history" is told in a chapter of Harry Slattery's book, "Rural America Lights Up," just published by the National Home Library Foundation of this city.

Slattery, a long-time leader in the conservation movement, once an aid to Gifford Pinchot, is now head of the popular New Deal agency for promoting the use of electric current on farms—the Rural Electrification Administration—and his book traces graphically the history of this movement and the obstacles it has had to overcome. The anomaly to which he refers is the continued "hostility of the power corporations to the program of REA and the co-operating farmers."

Four or five months ago it appeared that this hostility — or at least active manifestation of it — had practically died out. Lately, according to REA officials, it has flared up again in several widely scattered quarters of the United States. New "spite lines," designed to injure farm co-operatives financed with REA loans, are said to have been built, among other places, in Maine, Ohio, Oregon and Western Maryland. Other obstructive steps are declared to have been taken in New Jersey.



HARRY SLATTERY.

"The opposition of the power companies," writes Slattery in his book, "has proven a serious obstacle in the past; it exists at the present time; and, although there have been moments when we have hopefully believed it was disappearing, there is every reason to believe it will continue."

Willkie's Statement.

If this view is correct — and it is well documented by Slattery — then the power companies are not only going against a strong sentiment in Congress, which raised the lending power of REA for this fiscal year to $100,000,000 from the previous $40,000,000, but apparently are out of line with the position of the best-known utility man in the country—Wendell L. Willkie.

Mr. Willkie in his campaign for the Presidency supported without reservation the principle back of the REA. He said in his acceptance speech at Elwood, Ind., on Aug. 17: "I believe in the encouragement of co-operative buying and selling, and in the full extension of rural electrification." At Rushville, Ind., on Sept. 7, he called for extension of federal financing of rural electrification, and at Omaha, on Sept. 26, he stated: "Ever since 1933 I have been advocating rural electrification. I think the present program should be developed and extended." And on the ticket with Mr. Willkie was one of the leading congressional friends both of the TVA and of rural electrification — Senator Charles L. McNary of Oregon.

How the opposition of the private power industry has affected the REA in the past is told by Slattery with some bitterness—and told, clearly, with a view to checkmating opposition now and in the future.

Serious Consequences.

"The hostility of the power companies to the program of REA and the co-operating farmers," he writes, "not only delayed REA from getting promptly into emergency action in 1935, but has produced some serious consequences. Several promising co-operatives have been killed outright and the records show that some 200 others have been seriously hampered.

"This antipathy . . . is unpleasant to contemplate, much less to record. Yet it must be told in plain language for sufficient reasons. The friends of this movement, in official and private life, should know the truth concerning an opposition which does not hesitate to seek to deprive farmers of a service which it refused to give, but also to endanger a $300,000,000 Government investment."

Slattery charges at this point that opposition on the part of the power companies exists today, and continues:

"The evidence presented herein proves beyond doubt these things: that the electrical industry had recognized its duty as a public utility to electrify rural America; that it had seriously attempted the task in its own way and in co-operation with leading farm organizations, agricultural colleges and three branches of the Federal Government; that after 10 years of effort the farm organizations, dissatisfied (to use a mild term), withdrew and appealed to the Federal Government for loans to finance farm electric co-operatives; that the administration responded by creating the REA."

An enlightened attitude, Slattery continues, would have led the power industry to respond with a pledge of good will and co-operation, for the REA, established by executive order in 1935 and given more permanent status by act of Congress in 1936, "opened an untapped market for wholesale power and created a new demand for equipment and appliances running into millions." Instead, the power chiefs, with but few exceptions, "launched a campaign of opposition and destruction, and employed every tactic contained in the private utility code of warfare against public or co-operative power short of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court charging unconstitutionality."

Owen D. Young Quoted.

Slattery quotes a 1926 address in which Owen D. Young of General Electric prophesied that within the few years the privately owned light and power companies would be serving the farmer at a profit, to the social advantage of the farmer.

Nine years later the program on which Young relied was a failure and the industry found itself "acknowledging it could not meet the demands of the farmers for area service."

"Perhaps," observes Slattery, "a thirteen-billion-dollar industry felt it could not afford the humiliation of witnessing the Government and co-operating farmers succeeding where it had failed.

"If the above summary seems too severe, it is only because the facts on which it is based have not come to the public through standard publicity channels in any adequate fashion."

Slattery accuses the utility executives of having adopted a "deliberate obstructionist policy," compounded in part of misleading propaganda and in part of "direct action" methods. Thus, under the second head, farmers were told that if they signed for membership in an REA co-operative, they would be in effect putting a mortgage on their property, and if the venture

Continued on Page 4, Column 5.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER
December 12, 1878
Published by
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Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street

THE POST-DISPATCH PLATFORM

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles; that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption, always fight demagogues of all parties, never belong to any party, always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, never lack sympathy with the poor, always remain devoted to the public welfare; never be satisfied with merely printing news; always be drastically independent; never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

JOSEPH PULITZER.
April 10, 1907.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

How Much Help for Britain?

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

1 IS it true that a strong air force is considered essential to our defense?

2. Is it true that we have not sufficient planes to train the men now or potentially available for training?

3. Was there any earmarking of the huge defense funds appropriated last summer which would prevent their being used for planes and plane engines?

4. The Government's taking over of planes ordered by Sweden would indicate that legally we may now take priority for our defense needs even when goods actually have been ordered by another country. Is this true?

5. Is it true, in that case, that we might assume priority and take the plane engines ordered by Britain, of which army leaders say there will be a great shortage in the early spring?

6. Is it true, then, that any talk of "trading" our bombers to England for engines is pure whitewash?

7. Do we need in our defense plans the bombers that it is proposed we "trade" to Britain?

8. Should we not have a plain statement of policy from our Government, if it is sincere in wishing to keep us out of war, as to how long and to what end we are to weaken (or strengthen, according to individual opinion) our defenses by supplying needed materials to Britain?

University City. M. E. BALLIETT.

Delay in Old-Age Investigation.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I UNDERSTAND the Missouri old-age pension department is now investigating applicants who filed their claims last March. Therefore, these people have waited eight months to have their claims investigated. Can't enough investigators be sent out to take care of this work?

EFFICIENCY.

Would Feed Conquered Europeans.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

STARVATION and disease are in store for 27,000,000 civilians, including 10,000,000 children, in Norway, Holland, Belgium, Poland and possibly Denmark, unless food gets through the British blockade to them.

Mr. Hoover's plan to relieve those people imposes severe requirements on Germany, but not too severe, and England could immediately stop ships if the guarantees were not fulfilled.

I cannot think that those who believe American security is involved in a British victory want security at the price of starving these millions in the hope they might revolt against Hitler. It surely would not be to the advantage of Britain or the United States to have these little countries feel we were responsible for their fate.

Berkeley, Cal. AMY F. BUSH.

On Behalf of Secretary Perkins.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

WHAT price life service for labor's benefit? I must protest against those who are calling for the Secretary of Labor's resignation.

Was there ever a Secretary of Labor able to please everyone? The answer must be No. It's an impossibility.

Here we have the first woman ever in the Cabinet, and you are willing that she should get the boot. How could you?

Williamsville, Ill. N. HUSSEY JR.

For More Extra-Curricular Activity.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

AS I am a high school student, I was very interested in the recent letter of "Parent of Three" concerning the inability of many students to read well.

Elimination of many of the extra-curricular school activities, this parent believes, would allow more time for learning to read.

The way to remedy poor reading, I think, is to organize literary clubs in the schools. Students who learn the joy of reading will eventually become good readers.

I contend that rather than abolishing extra-curricular activities, we should have more. EDWARD HIRSCH.

Why He's for the Logan-Walter Bill.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I READ with interest your editorial on the Logan-Walter bill. No doubt this legislation is not good. However, let us see why it is necessary.

Mr. Roosevelt and his puppet Congress have passed laws during the past seven years giving control of almost everything to some bureau in Washington.

Something must be done to take some of this power away from the executive department if we are to remain free men and women. CINCINNATI.

Racketeers in Labor.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I WISH to commend you highly upon your excellent editorial, "The AFL and the Racketeers." We need more of these straightforward statements.

Such publicity is a wonderful step in the direction of house-cleaning.

In another column of the Post-Dispatch, it was a pleasure to read the response of the Attorney-General to the anti-trust resolutions of the AFL.

It's great to know that the guardians of justice will not be scared off. At least the Federal activity has the racketeers squirming. A. READER.

OPPORTUNITY FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Now that the tumult and the shouting of the campaign have subsided, it becomes increasingly clear that his third term will afford President Roosevelt an opportunity in the political sphere quite as significant as any of the legislative opportunities of his first eight years in the White House.

On Sept. 2, we ventured the opinion that the campaign would go far to bring about that "realignment of parties" so much discussed a few years ago. By Nov. 5 this hazard stood confirmed. Supporters of both parties had gone off on "walks." This was particularly significant for the Democrats. In the past, their party had been the most amazing conglomeration in American political history. Conservative Southerners were bedded down with New York liberals; big city machine hacks with Western "sons of the wild jackass." The New Dealers were in Washington, but it was a question, at times, whether the bosses had ridden the presidential coattails or had pushed them into power.

The returns of Nov. 5 showed a new crystallization behind the President. The white-collar people, the factory workers—all those who really can be called supporters of the New Deal—won the election. This was true to a degree even in the South, where "Cotton Ed" Smith and Vice-President Garner failed to support the President. In the North, bosses like Ed Kelly and Pat Nash of Chicago, and Frank Hague of Jersey City, were defeated in state contests just as certainly as Mr. Willkie was defeated. Even New York's Tammany was shown to be without much of its vaunted strength.

In the past, the President has talked of remaking the Democratic party into "a liberal political instrument." Here, then, is his opportunity. Clearly, he won the victory. And he won it, not because politicians were stoking the gravy train, but because a great many American voters preferred his policies and attitudes to those of the opposition.

Those policies and attitudes, however, have not in the last eight years, at least, been represented by the "practical" side of the Democratic party. Jim Farley, Ed Flynn and the general membership of the Democratic National Committee have not been representative of the New Deal. Their party has never represented as well-integrated a point of view of that of the Republicans. The President now has it in his power to make the party representative of the voters who support it. He is under obligation only to them. He did not need the bosses. From Washington comes word that he contemplates such a party reformation.

One need not agree with New Deal policies to realize that this would be a great thing for our democracy. It would mean a party more independent of purely mercenary deliverers of votes. It would mean a more clear and intelligent choice for the electorate. It would mean an association of citizens based more on principle than on expediency. It would mean not only cleaner politics, but also greater service to the nation, whether the party were in power or out of it.

It will be interesting to see what the President does with his opportunity.

JESSE JAMES OR JESSE JONES?

Memo to the editor of the aviation news summary issued by the Society of British Aircraft Constructors, who has confused Jesse James and Jesse Jones:

See page 883, Volume 12, of the Encyclopedia Britannica for an account of Jesse James, American outlaw. See page 1414 of Who's Who in America for an account of Jesse Jones, American builder, financier and public official.

Memo to the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica and the British Who's Who: How about finding room for a sketch of Jesse Jones, deplorably lacking from both your volumes, so that British editors can discover for themselves that he exists?

Meanwhile, for the benefit of all confused Englishmen, here in brief is the difference between these two American personages: Jesse James took money away from banks; Jesse Jones passes it out to them.

MR. WARNICK'S REDISTRICTING PLAN.

A simple plan for solving the problem created by the gross population inequalities in St. Louis wards has been proposed by Alderman William J. Warnick. He will introduce a bill authorizing the Board of Aldermen to redraw the ward boundaries to create 28 units of equal population. If the number of wards were to be increased or diminished, it is pointed out, an initiative election would be required. But by keeping the present number, the job can be done in short order by the Aldermen.

It can be done if they will do it. If the Aldermen decline, for reasons of political advantage, there is always the possibility of getting it done by means of the initiative. The public is not going to tolerate much longer delay, in the face of the great injustice of the present ward setup. The Twenty-fourth Ward, for instance, has 76,064 inhabitants, while the Fifth Ward has only 14,699, a difference of more than 61,000. What this means is that, in city elections, it takes five voters in the former ward to have as much weight as one in the latter.

The situation creates a handicap in many phases of city affairs, and the draft is the most recent illustration. It was discovered that the Twenty-fourth and Thirteenth wards, the two largest, would be unwieldy draft districts, and they had to be split into two units each. If the city were divided into 28 wards of equal size, each could have served efficiently as a draft district, and St. Louis would have been able to get along with two fewer of these units.

Is this change to be made by voluntary action of the Aldermen, or is it to be compelled by the public through use of the initiative? It is up to the Aldermen to decide.

It was a fine night for the Greek-letter fraternities when the Willkies got back to New York, and over there around the Ionian Sea, the moon was shining bright on the Greek-letter boys, too.

A DEFECT IN THE DRAFT LAW.

It is fortunate that Congress has remained in session. It can go to work tomorrow morning, or at least it should, to correct a defect in the selective service law, which came to light only after the first drafted men began to reach the training camps.

The law requires that employers restore their jobs to drafted men after their year's training ends, unless certain exceptional conditions exist. It says nothing at all about men who give up their work to enter the service, then are rejected by army physicians. A large ratio of drafted men have been found below physical par, but Draft Director Dykstra can do nothing more than urge that, as a moral obligation, they be rehired. (In St. Louis, 16 of the first 95 were rejected.) Doubtless the majority of employers will reinstate such men, but they are entitled to protection by the law along with those who actually enter training.

Most of the men called thus far (all of them in the St. Louis district) have been volunteers. It would be most unjust if those rejected by the army lost their jobs into the bargain. Congress can prevent that by amending the law.

LET'S LAY IN SOME POST-WAR ASPIRIN.

There would be few "mornings after" if people thought about them the night before. Sometimes, they mean to do just that, but as the party gathers steam, they forget. Nations are the same way. After all, they are only collections of people. We paid for the giddy '20s in the groaning '30s. And, of course, we vowed, "Never again!"

But now we are off on another party—the defense boom, we like to call it. Actually, it is a war boom, occasioned and supported in large measure by Europe's fighting. We know that it will come to an end in two years, or maybe five. But meanwhile, it promises to solve all our difficulties, and so, more and more, we are drifting into a short-sighted policy of enjoying the fun while it lasts.

However, if we are wise we will put in a stock of aspirin while we can. We will need it. All too soon we will be face to face with peace and a Europe not only impoverished but actually in ruins. At home, we will have huge but useless factories, leaving us only a heritage of job-eliminating machinery. Then 1929's Black Thursday will indeed look like a Sunday school picnic—unless we have that aspirin.

It may be possible to overcome the worst of the post-war problems if we tackle them now. We know, in a general way, that we shall need a new kind of industrial organization with a production rate high enough to keep men at work. We know that we shall need customers for that output, and that well-paid workers are good customers. In other words, we shall need a balance of production and purchasing power under very special conditions.

This kind of general knowledge will be of no avail unless we shall have done a lot of hard studying and planning to learn as far as possible just what those special conditions will be, and how they may be anticipated in detail. We can't just bank on a revival of the WPA and the HOLC. The British have realized the need for this kind of preparation for peace, but, under the pressure of war, they have been unable to do much.

It may be that, here in the United States, we will be told that every effort must be bent toward defense, that there is no time for anything else. But this preparation for peace is the most essential kind of defense. We can undertake it at the same time that we build guns and planes.

Congress should give it immediate attention. A thorough fact-finding committee, somewhat like the National Economic Committee, suggests itself as a first step. But whatever the device, we should begin laying in that aspirin just as soon as possible.

Up go the prices of Scotch, vermouth, vintage wines and Grade A milk.

INAUGURATION DAY IN MEXICO.

Interest is fixed upon Mexico City's inaugural ceremonies today, both because of the personalities concerned and because of the nation's important role in the Pan-American defense front.

Lazaro Cardenas ends a six-year term that has been historic for the development and enlightenment it has brought to his people. His successor, Gen. Camacho, takes the oath under far more peaceful circumstances than had seemed possible only a few weeks ago, before Gen. Almazan had called off the threatened revolt of his followers. The presence of Vice-President-elect Wallace testifies to the keen concern the United States feels for the welfare of its nearest Latin American neighbor.

The two countries have many problems in common: defense, trade, preservation of democracy in the Western Hemisphere. Now that our Government has abandoned the discredited dollar diplomacy that bred suspicion and hate in Latin America, the Good Neighbor policy opens the way for genuine hemispheric co-operation. Gen. Camacho, taking office at a time of crisis for the entire New World, has an opportunity to help develop a mutually beneficial relationship with the United States, and with the other American republics.

Japan has signed a peace pact with the puppet Chinese Government at Nanking. This momentous achievement will certainly go down in history alongside the entry of Slovakia into the Axis.

CHIAPPE: WARNING FOR DEMOCRACY.

That the officialdom of the Third French Republic was shot through with personages as sinister as those in the Italy of the Borgias, and that this element is now at the helm in Vichy, is underscored by the somewhat mysterious death of Jean Chiappe, the new Syrian High Commissioner. He died last Wednesday in an Air France plane, it is said, after it had been machine-gunned by the British.

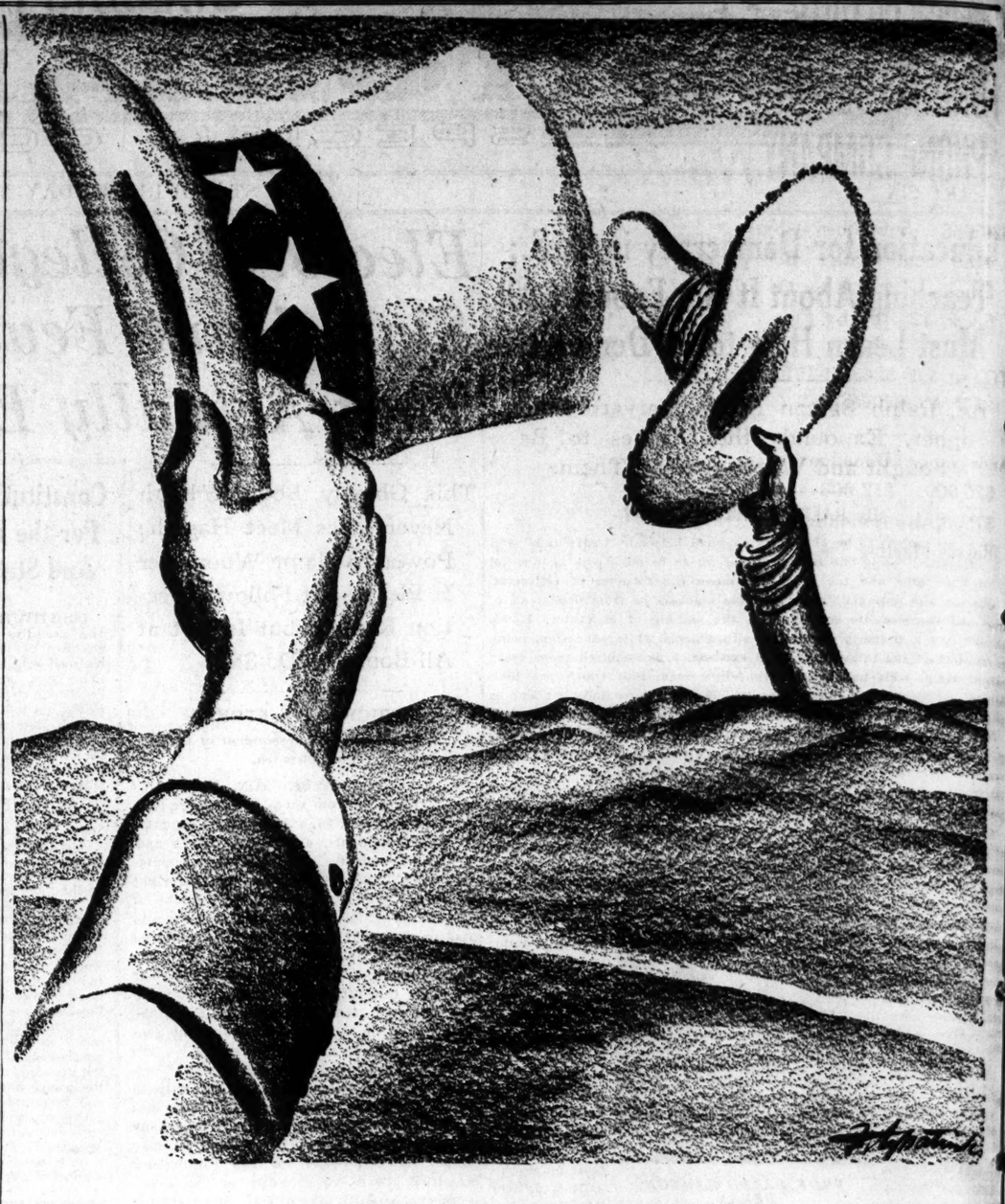
Just what interest the English had in this latter-day Fouche is a matter for speculation. But there is obvious interest in him for all devotees of democratic government. As long ago as 1936, John Gunther called this swart, athletic, melodramatic police chief "the most dangerous man in France."

Chiappe was accused of complicity in the Stavisky scandal. His police dealt with this case no less than 45 times without arresting the arch-swindler who caused the fall of a Government. Chiappe also had many other shady and profitable interests.

Certainly he had a hand in the riots of Feb. 6, 1934, that forced Daladier out of office. A Red-baiting partisan of the extreme Right, Chiappe's police virtually stirred up anti-Government demonstrations. Daladier feared a Fascist coup and dismissed the man, only to be told: "All right, I will be in the streets." Three days later, the Camelots du Roi and the Croix de Feu made the bloody attempt to storm the Chamber. In spite of this, Chiappe became an Alderman and then Mayor of Paris. His place in the councils of Vichy was, perhaps, inevitable.

American democracy is not as cynical as that of the Third Republic. It is inconceivable that we would tolerate such a swashbuckler. But, after all, the difference between the corruption of a Chiappe and that of some of our less savory politicians is only one of degree. Graft, coupled with a lack of respect for the ways of freedom, is the hemlock cup of democracy.

Among Winston Churchill's birthday gifts were seven Spitfire planes for British defense. This time, the conventional acknowledgment can be uttered with real feeling: "Just exactly what I wanted."



"VIVA CAMACHO! VIVA MEXICO!"

Entering War Would Be Shortcut to Fascism And Bring About End of American Liberalism

The Mirror of Public Opinion

Writer warns against idea that our security is at stake at such remote points as Dakar and Singapore; for strong defense and aid to Britain, but says we can do most for world by remaining at peace; if we crusade against dictatorship, we must embrace it ourselves.

William Henry Chamberlin, Foreign Correspondent, in the American Mercury.

NEVER in history has liberalism been in such peril of total eclipse as at the present time. By liberalism—for many intellectual crimes have been committed in its name—I understand a system under which there is freedom of elections, of speech and press, of trade-union and professional organization. I understand a system under which the individual has genuine legal safeguards against the arbitrary violence of the state.

Liberalism in this sense has been almost completely blotted out on the European continent.

The dilemma of the liberal in America, the sole large country with a predominantly liberal political and intellectual tradition still outside the battle, is a difficult, if not an insoluble one. It can, I believe, be briefly summed up in the following paradoxical question: Is it possible to resist the totalitarian onslaught without going totalitarian in the process?

I consider myself a reasonably consistent liberal. I detest both the Communist and the Fascist forms of the challenge to individualist civilization with all my heart. I have no illusions as to the dark night that would descend on liberal ideals all over the world, as to the Iron Age which America itself would face, if England should fall. So, on returning to America after living through the downfall of France, I could understand and to some extent share some of the strongly marked trends in the evolution of American public opinion during these months.

* * *

Aid to England by measures short of war and with regard for the vital necessities of America's own defense? Yes. Strengthening of America's own defenses to a point calculated to assure the security of the American continent against hostile attack? Certainly. But, just because I care about liberalism as a way of life, just because I cherish America not as a geographical expression, but as one of the last citadels of freedom, I am depressed by the many preliminary indications that an alleged anti-Fascist crusade is far and away the most probable route to the establishment of some kind of Fascism in America.

There has been one object lesson in this connection that should not be forgotten. When did America most resemble a Fascist state? The answer may sound ironical; but I don't think it is open to factual dispute. It was when we were engaged in our great crusade to make the world safe for democracy. Nazi Judges and Nazi guards in concentration camps would certainly voice guttural approval of some of the 20-year sentences meted out to war critics, of the sadistic brutality which mobs and prison officials practiced against IWWs, conscientious objectors and other dissidents.

Weren't all these familiar American wartime phenomena painfully suggestive of the everyday routine of life in the modern Fascist or Communist state?

America is not yet at war, but there is every indication that the destruction of liberty which was so pronounced during the last war will be equally characteristic of the next one.

I believe the danger to American democracy of permitting home-grown Communists and Fascists to express their views freely, subject only to the restrictions of the ordinary laws against libel and incitement to disorder, is very much less than the danger that would be implicit in launching a campaign of arbitrary repression.

Such a campaign, by its very nature, knows no limit. What might begin as a process of cracking down on Fascists and Communists would soon become a witch-hunt against all isolationists and pacifists and would almost certainly end in the establishment of the totalitarian theory that the administration can do no wrong.

* * *

There is a great danger that America will drift or blunder into war as a result of stretching the conception of American security to include such remote parts of the world as Singapore and the Dutch East Indies and Dakar.

Is America arming to defend itself and adjacent parts of the continent against possible invasion? Or to restore integrally the map of Europe as it existed before Sept. 1, 1939, or the map of Asia as it was before Japan conquered Manchuria? Or to go on a holy crusade against the totalitarian form of state wherever it may exist? Or as an antidote (certainly a quack antidote) to the failure of our economic system to solve the problems of unemployment and of poverty in the midst of plenty? Or, perish the thought, because, in the words of the New York Times, "a long war will be bullish for securities"?

There is a general failure in America to distinguish between two aspects of the totalitarian revolution which has swept over Europe, and East Asia. In this revolution, there is an element of forceful conquest that must be resisted if it ever directs itself against the American continent. But there is also an element of social and economic change which cannot be effectively opposed by force of arms.

It seems fantastic to believe that one can bomb, shoot, torpedo and starve Russians, Germans, Italians and Japanese into being good individualistic democrats. Force can and must be met by force. But ideas, however mistaken, which have caused revolutionary changes in the internal social and economic structure of a large nation, cannot be crushed by violence applied from the outside.

There could be no surer prelude to national disaster and to establishment of some kind of totalitarian dictatorship in America than to adopt, consciously or unconsciously, a foreign policy which would impose on us the obligation to overthrow every totalitarian regime in the world.

This would mean war with some 400,000,000 people, all more systematically trained in military affairs than we are. Even if the war should assume only the form of commercial non-intercourse, the impact on the sensitive individualist economy of the United States would be more destructive in all probability than the effect on the more rigidly disciplined economics of the dictatorships.

* * *

Defense of the United States and of the American continent is a policy on which the substantial majority of Americans are agreed. Crusading into Europe or Asia, despite all the highly organized articulate publicity in favor of such a course, is profoundly suspect to a large minority, probably to a majority of the people.

A very similar situation existed in France last year, on the eve of the outbreak of the war. All Frenchmen, except for a few extremists or actual German agents, would have fought wholeheartedly for the frontiers of their own country. But many Frenchmen were averse to fighting on an East European issue. To quote a phrase that was much used, they did not wish to "die for Danzig." Pushed into war on an unpopular issue, the French people soon lost their morale, with the disastrous results that were evident in May and June.

I hope I shall never see America in the same state of pitiful collapse in which I left France, or, for the same reason, an unwise decision of the Government to embark on an avoidable war for which the country was not properly prepared, either materially or psychologically. **How many Americans, on a referendum vote, would wish to die for the Dutch East Indies, for Singapore, for Siam or Senegal?**

Those Americans who believe in a liberal, democratic, individualist way of life face extremely difficult problems and decisions in a world which is increasingly ruled by totalitarian armed force.

On the one hand there must be quick, efficient preparation to meet the physical menace of such force. I could wish that the American record for the last years could show more airplanes and tanks, and men who know how to use them, and fewer intemperate alarmist speeches and vague, dangerous commitments to action in remote parts of the world.

* * *

On the other hand, war is far and away the surest and swiftest means of bringing to America all the essential characteristic features of the totalitarian state: universal regimentation, hysterical intolerance, physical and intellectual goose-stepping. War, moreover, whatever hectic flush of inflation it may bring in the beginning, can only deepen and aggravate our economic problems in the long run and set back constructive social progress indefinitely.

Liberal strategy, therefore, should be to see to it that war does not take place unless it is clearly unavoidable, in other words, unless there is a direct military attack against the American continent.

The greatest and most irretrievable error into which American liberalism could fall today would be to be lured into supporting another crusade, another aggressive war in Europe, or Asia, or both, prompted by a general dislike of the totalitarian idea and by the pathetic illusion that all the broken pieces of Europe, Asia and Africa could be neatly put back in place by means of such a war.

To believe that America will contribute to a better world order by participating in war is on a par with the illusion of believing that the Soviet Union will achieve a desirable and humane social order by the systematic use of excutions, deportations, universal espionage and terrorism.

It is a familiar teaching of history that men learn nothing from the observation of the past. Yet America's experience in the World War is surely recent enough to afford some useful guidance.

The Dead Sea fruits of America's first crusade to make the world safe for democracy were Communism and Fascism. A second crusade, which would have to be on a much larger scale because America would have fewer allies, could have, I think, only one certain result: the definite and perhaps permanent disappearance of liberalism in America.

$47,261 CHARITY FUND PLEDGE A PHONE COMPA

$20,066 Subscribed 4189 Southwestern Employes, $3095 by ficers, $24,100 by Fi

TOTAL OF $2435 GIV AT WASHINGTON

Anonymous Donations $20,000, $12,000 $7500 Also Announce Report Meeting Thurs

A total subscription of $ from the Southwestern Bell phone Co., one of the largest so far in the United Charities paign, was reported yesterda Samuel D. Conant, general paign chairman.

Of this amount, $20,066 pledged by 4189 employes, was subscribed by officers and 100 was contributed by the pany itself.

Another large report was of Washington University, Isador Loeb, retired dean of School of Commerce and Fina served as chairman. The am pledged was $2435 from 241 ployes, an average of more $10 each.

The total amount reported s $1,696,78, or 75.2 per cent of goal of $2,254,493. The next ge report meeting will be held Th day.

Larger Pledges.

Larger gifts announced yeste by Conant included the follow $20,000—One anonymous. $12,000—One anonymous. $7500—One anonymous. $4000—F. W. Woolworth & Co $3500—One anonymous. $3000—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Jo son. $2500—Butler Brothers, Indust Bank and Trust Co., Mr. and Joseph L. Werner. $1600—Boyd Richardson Co. $1500—Laclede Steel Co., Mr. a Mrs. Thomas R. Akin. $1200—One anonymous. $1000—Security National Bank Johnson, Stephens & Shinkle Sh Co., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Swift, anonymous. $800—One anonymous. $750—Mr. and Mrs. Charles M rill, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram F. Bo $650—Central Hardware Co., M Harriet R. Ball, Dr. V. P. Blai $600—Mr. and Mrs. B. Chapm Jr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Watts Smy one anonymous. $510—Mr. and Mrs. Gale F. Joh on. $500—L. B. Price Mercantile C Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Willia D. G. Evans Coffee Co., Harry Goldsmith, four anonymous.

Other Employe Gifts.

Among the other reports of c pleted solicitation among emplo of firms were the following: Fred Campbell Auto Supply 12; Od Peacock Sultan Co., $ Rice-Stix Dry Goods Co., $3 Tur-Favorite Cake Co., $103; H ford Steam Boiler Co., $242; A Edwards & Sons, $132; Atlas Li & Towel Service Co., $289; S hite Laundry & Dry Cleaning 202; Home Owners' Loan Corp tion, $201.

Pioneer Cooperage Co., $ White Castle System, Inc., $ Bernard Free Skin and Ca Hospital, $692; St. Louis Provid Association, $951; Securities Inv ment Co., $185; Electric Sto Battery Co., $130.

M. M. Cohn Manufacturing $126; Fashion-Thimble Shoe $206; St. Louis Chamber of C merce, $612; Meyer-Mueller-G man Co., $179, and Mount St. H Sanitarium, $231.

HEALTH BUTTONS SALE IN SCHOOLS AND THEATE

Tuberculosis Society Seeks $8 for Children's Meals at Camp Outdoor Schools.

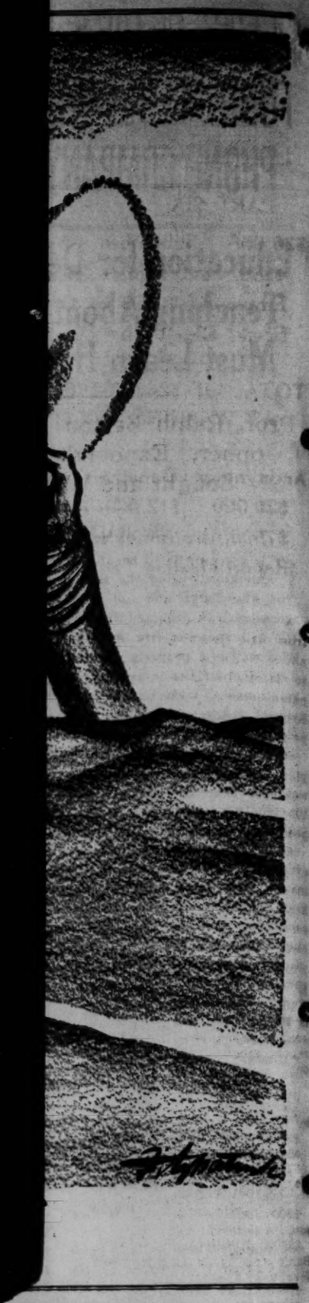
The sale of health button s be conducted at city public sch Thursday and Friday by the berculosis and Health Society St. Louis, which is seeking ise $80,000 through the sale uttons and Christmas seals maintenance of its activities year.

Buttons will be on sale at Louis University tomorrow Tuesday; at Washington Unive n Tuesday and Wednesday at theaters Saturday night. S will be conducted at Catholic schools and colleges during next two weeks.

Half of the funds raised thro the public school button sales e used for meals for boys irls at the society's camp at outh Broadway and half will y for meals for indigent ren in the Board of Educat pen air schools.

Gen. Joe Shelby's Son Dies

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. (AP).—Joseph B. Shelby, 76 y old, retired police lieutenant n of Gen. Joe Shelby, Confe e leader in the Civil War, day.



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te alarmist speeches and vague, dan-
commitments to action in remote
the world.

* * *

e other hand, war is far and away
st and swiftest means of bringing to
all the essential characteristic
of the totalitarian state: universal
tation, hysterical intolerance, physi-
intellectual goose-stepping. War,
r, whatever hectic flush of infla-
may bring in the beginning, can only
and aggravate our economic prob-
the long run and set back construc-
ial progress indefinitely.
l strategy, therefore, should be to
that war does not take place unless
early unavoidable, in other words,
there is a direct military attack
the American continent.
greatest and most irretrievable error
ich American liberalism could fall
ould be to be lured into supporting
crusade, another aggressive war in
or Asia, or both, prompted by a gen-
like of the totalitarian idea and by
thetic illusion that all the brokes
f Europe, Asia and Africa could be
ut back in place by means of such

elieve that America will contribute
tter world order by participating in
on a par with the illusion of believ-
t the Soviet Union will achieve a
e and humane social order by the
tic use of excutions, deportations,
l espionage and terrorism.
a familiar teaching of history that
rn nothing from the observation of
t. Yet America's experience in the
War is surely recent enough to afford
eful guidance.
Dead Sea fruits of America's first
to make the world safe for democ-
re Communism and Fascism. A cru-
sade, which would have to be on a
arger scale because America would
wer allies, could have, I think, only
tain result: the definite and perhaps
ent disappearance of liberalism in
.

$47,261 CHARITY FUND PLEDGE AT PHONE COMPANY

$20,066 Subscribed by 4189 Southwestern Bell Employes, $3095 by Officers, $24,100 by Firm.

TOTAL OF $2435 GIVEN AT WASHINGTON U.

Anonymous Donations of $20,000, $12,000 and $7500 Also Announced—Report Meeting Thursday

A total subscription of $47,261 from the Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., one of the largest made so far in the United Charities campaign, was reported yesterday by Samuel D. Conant, general campaign chairman.

Of this amount, $20,066 was pledged by 4189 employes, $3095 was subscribed by officers and $24,100 was contributed by the company itself.

Another large report was that of Washington University, where Isador Loeb, retired dean of the School of Commerce and Finance, served as chairman. The amount pledged was $2435 from 241 employes, an average of more than $10 each.

The total amount reported so far $1,696,78, or 75.2 per cent of the goal of $2,254,493. The next general report meeting will be held Thursday.

Larger Pledges.

Larger gifts announced yesterday by Conant included the following:
$20,000—One anonymous.
$12,000—One anonymous.
$7500—One anonymous.
$4000—F. W. Woolworth & Co.
$3500—One anonymous.
$3000—Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Johnson.
$2500—Butler Brothers, Industrial Bank and Trust Co., Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Werner.
$1600—Boyd Richardson Co.
$1500—Laclede Steel Co., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas R. Akin.
$1200—One anonymous.
$1000—Security National Bank, Johnson, Stephens & Shinkle Shoe Co., Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Swift, one anonymous.
$800—One anonymous.
$750—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Morrill, Mr. and Mrs. Ingram F. Boyd.
$650—Central Hardware Co., Mrs. Harriet R. Ball, Dr. V. P. Blair.
$600—Mr. and Mrs. B. Chapman Dr., Mr. and Mrs. S. Watts Smyth, one anonymous.
$510—Mr. and Mrs. Gale F. Johnson.
$500—L. B. Price Mercantile Co., Mr. and Mrs. Eugene F. Williams, D. G. Evans Coffee Co., Harry B. Goldsmith, four anonymous.

Other Employe Gifts.

Among the other reports of completed solicitation among employes of firms were the following:
Fred Campbell Auto Supply Co., $12; Od Peacock Sultan Co., $152; Nice-Stix Dry Goods Co., $3201; Our-Favorite Cake Co., $103; Hartford Steam Boiler Co., $242; A. G. Edwards & Sons, $132; Atlas Linen & Towel Service Co., $289; Sunshine Laundry & Dry Cleaning Co., $202; Home Owners' Loan Corporation, $201.
Pioneer Cooperage Co., $136; White Castle System, Inc., $234; Bernard Free Skin and Cancer Hospital, $692; St. Louis Provident Association, $951; Securities Investment Co., $185; Electric Storage Battery Co., $130.
M. M. Cohn Manufacturing Co., $126; Fashion-Thimble Shoe Co., $206; St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, $612; Meyer-Mueller-Goodman Co., $179, and Mount St. Rose Sanitarium, $231.

HEALTH BUTTONS SALE IN SCHOOLS AND THEATERS

Tuberculosis Society Seeks $80,000 for Children's Meals at Camp, Outdoor Schools.

The sale of health button swill be conducted at city public schools Thursday and Friday by the Tuberculosis and Health Society of St. Louis, which is seeking to raise $80,000 through the sale of buttons and Christmas seals for maintenance of its activities next year.

Buttons will be on sale at St. Louis University tomorrow and Tuesday; at Washington University on Tuesday and Wednesday and at theaters Saturday night. Sales will be conducted at Catholic high schools and colleges during the next two weeks.

Half of the funds raised through the public school button sales will be used for meals for boys and girls at the society's camp at 9500 South Broadway and half will help pay for meals for indigent children in the Board of Education's open air schools.

Gen. Joe Shelby's Son Dies.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30 (AP).—Joseph B. Shelby, 76 years old, retired police lieutenant and son of Gen. Joe Shelby, Confederate leader in the Civil War, died today.

Anna Freud on British Morale

"INSIDE ENGLAND" By RALPH INGERSOLL

No Raid Shock Found in London

Daughter of Famous Psychoanalyst, Herself a Psychiatrist, Says She Knows of No Breakdowns Due to Bombs.

Another Expert Thinks Mental Health Is Due to Fact That Experience Is Universal and There Is No Escape.

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ONE afternoon I went out to see Anna Freud, the daughter of the late Sigmund Freud, the great scientist who created psychoanalysis and whom the Germans drove from Austria to die in England. I had letters to her from New York. I wanted to see her because she is a psychoanalyst herself and because from her and other psychiatrists I wanted what scientific evidence they had of the effect of the bombing on the emotional balance of the population. I had also heard that she was organizing a clinic for the study of bomb shock, a clinic to study particularly its effect on mothers and young children.

I found her house, the house in which her father died, 20 minutes' drive from the center of the city. It is an undistinguished two-story suburban house set a few feet back from the road.

Miss Freud is a small, dark, handsome woman with an alert and thoughtful face. She received me in an attic studio which looked out on a charming garden at the rear of the house. I told her why I wanted to talk to her. She said that she had not gotten her clinic started yet, but that everything was arranged. The city of Westminster was giving her a building. Her assistants were to be men and women she had worked with in Austria. She hoped the center would be helpful to the women and children who had already shown some signs of fear and strain.

'They Are so Calm, They Take It so Well.'

SHE said: "You have never seen anything like these people. You wouldn't believe it unless you lived here. They are so calm, and they take it all so well."

She said that the psychiatrists of London had met the week before to talk about the very subject I was asking her about. She said the retreat from Dunkerque had produced many cases of shell shock among the soldiers and sailors who took part in it, but that none of the psychiatrists who discussed it together had a single true case of shell shock to report among the civilians of London. There were no nervous breakdowns that could be directly attributed to the bombing. "In a great city," she said, "there are always people whose lives become too difficult for them to handle, but we cannot see that they have been aggravated by the bombing."

I asked her about her own work. She said her day was taken by private patients. I asked her about them. She said there was one girl whom she was treating whose life was in a very bad mess. She said the girl now worked driving an ambulance. She'd had a very bad bombing recently. The day after it she was in a very agitated mental state, excited and over-talkative. And the day after that, too—only not so sharply. But the third day she was quite normal again. The experience of the bombing had left no mark. Miss Freud said she thought it was a good case by which to judge the effect of bombing on someone already neurotic.

Nearby Building Wrecked by Bomb.

SHE went back to talking about the English with whom she had come to live. "You know," she said, "it is really quite bad around here." I was surprised, because I had not noticed damage driving out. She took me to the window looking over the garden and pointed. I saw for the first time that a big building standing opposite and beyond was no more than a shell. Its roof was gone, its insides blown out. On either side the houses were window-less. She said there had been a lot of other hits nearby.

"I must show you my collection of shrapnel and bomb fragments picked off the roof or raked off the lawn." I saw it later. She kept it in the front hall in a bowl 18 inches in diameter. It was piled nearly a foot high with sharp, irregular fragments of shell and bomb casings.

She said, "I know everyone around here very well. No one seems really bothered by this. They do not grumble or complain." I asked her what happened when people were bombed out of their houses. She said, "Hereabouts they are always taken in, if not by relatives or friends by someone else. They make the best of it."

Her maids did not sleep in the house and she made it a rule that they leave early enough to be home before the blackout. "But," she said, "they often do not go. They want to finish doing this or that or finish tidying up. They are utterly unafraid." "And," she said again, "it gets really quite bad, you know."

I asked her where she slept. She said she slept in the house but that she went down on the ground floor with the three others who lived there and they slept on mattresses. "I don't sleep up here because the windows might blow in and the shrapnel sometimes breaks the roof," she explained.

Suitcases Ready Against Emergency.

I SAID this was the first suburban house I had been in in London and would she show me what she did about air raids. She said, "Oh, I would like to show you. You must see the way the people here live in it. First, outside the door you must have noticed the pail of sand and the little galvanized iron scoop at the end of the wooden handle. The sand is to put out incendiary bombs. The scoop to put on the sand or pick up the bomb before it gets really hot. You buy them at the store. There are many different kinds. Everyone has them. Then down by the door you will notice four suitcases standing in the hall. You can tell how many people live in each house when you come in by the suitcases standing in the hall. You pack them with some clothes and anything you want really to take with you in case the house is blown down or a time bomb falls in it. Then on each stair landing you will find another pail of sand and perhaps a pail of water with a bicycle pump beside it—to pump the water on the fire, you know." And here we stepped out into the hall. "You see the ladder—always left up to reach the roof so that when you hear incendiary bombs fall you can go up and put them out."

It was all exactly as simple and as matter-of-fact as that. And in every house into which I subsequently went I found similar routines as simply taken. She told me the only thing she missed in the war was her radio. "Without it it is hard to get news," she said. I asked her where it was. She said, "They took it away because I am an alien. But," and she laughed, "you see how badly I'm treated. I live in this pleasant house and I go wherever I like and buy whatever I like in the stores. And there are thousands like me who now have no country but this."

Would Appreciate Aid for Clinic.

WE TALKED some more about the clinic. She said it would need money when it was going. I said I would like to help her get it in the United States. She said she would be very grateful. Her address is 20 Mares Fields Gardens, London, N. W. 3.

It was getting dark and she thought I should go. I said I would like to talk to her again. She said she would like to hear how I found things after I had been in London a little longer. I tried to reach her again. Something happened to the telephones that day. I think of her calm and neat little house and of the big bomb that missed it by a garden's length and of the pile of steel fragments she has raked from the lawn and of what she felt about the courage of the people in London. I think she is quite right about the matter-of-fact courage with which they're standing what they feel they have to stand. Nothing I saw or no one I talked to refuted it. It thought also that she is not without courage herself, that it would not be difficult for her to move away from London into the country.

I thought that while it was only one house to which the great Freud came to live and die there must be scores of thousands of simple, undistinguished little houses like it in which the sand buckets stand outside the doors and the packed suitcases inside, around which man-made steel and chemical destruction falls and whose people, amazingly, go the even tenor of their ways, the calmness of their souls undisturbed. I thought that I doubted if Adolf Hitler understood these things.

No Patients Appear, So Clinic Closes.

THE other psychiatrist whom I went to see in London was Dr. Edward Glover. I had a letter to him from Dr. Gregory Zilboorg in New York. I spoke of my serious interest in the effect of the bombardment on the morale and emotions of civilians, and Dr. Glover did me the courtesy of talking as to a professional. To what Anna Freud had told me he added this:

When the bombing began he and some other psychiatrists had organized a clinic to be opened three days a week to receive from shelters and hospitals those individuals who were being broken down emotionally by the terror. He said that they thought they would begin with three days a week to see what happened. They thought it might be quite bad.

"And was it?" I asked.

Dr. Glover shrugged his shoulders. "It's hard to believe," he said. "We closed it down because we had no patients."

I asked him how he accounted for it. He said: "It is a very interesting thing. One can only speculate. But I believe it is because the experience of being bombed is so universal."

I said I didn't quite understand.

He said, "Well, I will put it this way. In the last war when men were in the trenches in France and they had only a little rest behind the lines between bombardments, there was always far away behind them the peaceful countryside in France or England. If anything happened to them they knew that that was where they would go. So when it got too much for them things happened. A trigger finger became paralyzed. A man lost his sight. But now these people in London, for instance, each day read that Scotland and the Midlands have been bombed. There are no green fields for them to go to in their imagination. Since there is no escape they accept it and when they accept it they get used to it.

"But," he added, "I'm not really sure that's right. It is simply extraordinary but it is quite real. People are not made depressed or ill by being bombed."

Psychiatrist Cites His Own Experience.

HE thought for a minute. He said, "Of course, there is also the difference between the night and the day. As long as there is always a day when things are not so bad it makes a great difference. People throw themselves into the work there is to be done. I have watched it in myself. When it began it was a tremendous experience and I would work about the city helping get people out of bombed buildings; studying what was happening until I got so tired I got careless. I had some narrow escapes. I found when I got through I didn't care where I slept or that I was sleeping in dangerous places. I had to say to myself, 'Look here, you are too old for this sort of thing. Hold yourself back.'"

Dr. Glover is enormous and very Scotch. He speaks with a broad burr. He is perhaps 55 years old. He said that when it began they wanted him to go in the Ministry of Information and he turned the job down. He said, "I work with them but if I took an official position I couldn't call my soul my own. I can now. For instance, when it started people lost their heads a little and began locking everybody up. They took two or three of my assistants, who were foreigners. I could go and raise hell with them and I did. My people are where they belong—back with me now. When a big thing like this happens lots of people lose their heads and do stupid things."

I told Dr. Glover that I'd seen the Ministry of Information's secret report on morale, a report gathered weekly from some 30 individual fact-gathering agencies, some operating like our own Gallup and Fortune polls, some the reports of trained observers, police or intelligence officers. I said I was amazed at the frankness with which these reports, which I saw mimeographed and which therefore must go to many people, recorded criticisms of Government policies, mistrusts of holdovers from Chamberlain's Cabinet such as Lord Halifax, anti-Semitism which seemed to be waning after an ominous rise, fear in Ireland not of the Germans but of the English, the worry of some air raid wardens the country's morale would not stand the cold of the winter in damp shelters.

Rumors, Superstitions Shown by Reports.

I TOLD him I was amused at some of the rumors and superstitions that were recorded, such as that to display a captured Messerschmitt to raise money for the Spitfire fund was to invite enemy bombing. And the arguments over whether the balloon barrage worked and whether the anti-aircraft guns were accurate. Of the intelligence of the criticisms, the Ministry of Information itself and its vacillating policy in first confirming that there had been an invasion attempt and then denying it. He said he thought the reports did a good job and that they showed no weakening in morale but rather a strengthening. He said that the reports from Ireland showed that there was a growing admiration for the way the English took it.

I said I thought the Government had certainly not been forethoughtful about providing shelters. He threw his hands up into the air. "Things have to happen before anything is done about them," he said. "But then something is done. The shelters are getting better. All the doctors are frightened about the winter, of course. You know the winters are not bad here through December, but January, February and March are verra, verra mean. There is a lot of work to be done before then." I don't think I met a man in England who seemed to look forward to that work with as much gusto as this huge, burly psychiatrist.

He said, "There's a lot more thinking to be done about why these people take it as well as they do and, of course, scientifically. We must wait to see more of the cumulative effect. But as long as the Germans keep bombing the whole island and as long as the R. A. F. keeps them away from here by day, I don't worry about them."

Tomorrow, Mr. Ingersoll begins his account of his visits to the Royal Air Force fighter and bomber stations, reporting on the war test of American planes.

ANNA FREUD, holding the dog which belonged to her father, the late Sigmund Freud, founder of psychoanalysis. She was photographed in London with a friend.

BRITISH PLAN SURVEY OF HOLDINGS IN U. S.

Mission to Make Thorough Canvass of Resources for War Spending.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Great Britain soon will send a finance mission here for a thorough canvass of its holdings in the United States, it was learned today.

Informed persons said that the plan apparently grew out of the reaction to statements by Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, on his return from England that his country would need financial assistance very badly next year.

Suggestions have been made on Capitol Hill for a congressional study of English holdings. It is understood that the mission of financial and economic experts would be sent here from England to do precisely the same thing for the British Government.

Some highly placed officials, both British and American, have said privately that the need for financial help did not appear as immediate as the Ambassador described it. These officials said that the British probably had sufficient funds for at least a year or two under present conditions.

FAMOUS-BARR COLOR SECTION IN POST-DISPATCH A RECORD

16-Page Advertising Supplement Largest of Its Kind Ever Printed in St. Louis.

The largest rotogravure advertising section in full color and monotone ever printed in St. Louis appears today in the Post-Dispatch for the Famous-Barr Co., largest department store here and leading unit in the May Department Stores group.

The section, which exceeds an issue published last year for the same advertiser, consists of 16 standard-size pages printed in four colors and monotone and contains the largest number of illustrated items ever to appear here in a newspaper advertisement. Items were selected from sections in the store with a view to appealing to the greatest number of potential buyers.

F. Z. Salomon, general manager of Famous-Barr, said all indications point to a record Christmas purchasing season. The color section was used again this year, he said, because hundreds of families saved this supplement last year to use as a shopping guide.

Electoral College and How It Works; Notable Features

Continued From Page One.

on their actual voting strength, as would occur if the President and Vice-President were elected by direct popular ballot. It is based partly on geographical boundaries and chiefly—under the Fourteenth Amendment—on potential voting population.

Secondly, in every commonwealth save Georgia, the fact that one ticket of presidential electors obtains a mere plurality of the popular count suffices to give it the entire electoral ballot of the state. Thus the voters of all other parties are in effect disfranchised in the Electoral College, even though, as has sometimes happened, they command in the state aggregate a majority of all votes cast. In 1884, Cleveland carried New York over James G. Blaine by a plurality of only 1149. The former's count of 563,154 gave him the State's solid electoral ballot. Voters of three opposing parties, with a combined total of 614,041, were left without representation in the Electoral College. Incidentally, it chanced that New York's vote decided this election. Thanks to the Electoral College, Cleveland owed his initial term to a microscopic cell of 575 voters in one state.

The first apparent abuse, which determines the Electoral College's organization by population rather than voting strength, flourishes in full vigor because it supplies a powerful minority with a vested interest. The franchise is drastically restricted in the South through such devices as literacy tests and the grandfather clause for Negroes and the poll tax for Negroes and poor whites. On Nov. 5, Iowa cast nearly four times as many ballots as Alabama, the respective figures being 1,195,392 and 307,240. Yet, since their populations are approximately equal, each has 11 votes in the Electoral College. Maine, which cast 318,072 votes, or 10,932 more than Alabama, has four electoral ballots.

The opposition of only 13 Southern states would be enough to block any constitutional amendment subjecting presidential elections to direct popular vote. Such a reaction would be certain and violent. Alabama, for instance, unless it removed all franchise limitations, would forfeit almost three-fourths of its current weight in national contests. Congress itself has steadily refused to exert the power vested in it by the Fourteenth Amendment to reapportion representation in the House against states abridging the rights of franchise. Such a reallotment would automatically bring about a corresponding reduction in the Electoral College.

If the electoral vote of New York had been prorated according to number of votes cast by each party, Mr. Roosevelt, instead of capturing all of its 47 ballots, would have obtained only 24, with 23 going to Mr. Willkie. As it is, approximately 18,000,000 out of more than 21,874,000 voters supporting the Republican candidate throughout the country are disfranchised in the Electoral College. But this feature enjoys the saving grace of being tied up with the two-party system, lauded as the principal stabilizing factor in the American Government.

A pro rata reform, it is argued, would stimulate the development of numerous political factions, with the result that elections would incessantly be thrown into Congress. In such cases each state, regardless of size, casts one vote, so that a combination of the 25 smallest states, containing 20 per cent of the total population, would always be able to elect a President.

Nine "Minority Presidents."

A point is made that in nine out of 28 national elections since 1832 the winning candidates obtained merely a plurality, and not a majority, of the popular vote, and were enabled to take office only through the inequalities of the Electoral College system. In the four-cornered race of 1860, Lincoln had less than 40 per cent of the popular vote. Wilson had 42 per cent in 1912. These "minority Presidents" were Polk (1844), Taylor (1848), Buchanan (1856), Lincoln (1860), Garfield (1880), Cleveland (1884 and 1892), and Wilson (1912 and 1916).

It is significant that bills seeking to apportion membership in the Electoral College according to votes cast have generally been stifled in congressional committees, and have invariably been saluted with screams of protest from Republican and Democratic leaders alike. Neither of the major parties, it seems, would consent to renounce the possibility of gaining all the electoral votes of such states as New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and California, by means of pluralities of a few hundred ballots.

There have been only two important changes in the Electoral College system throughout its history of a century and a half. The Twelfth Amendment (1804) put an end to the original constitutional arrangement under which—as actually happened in 1796—the President and Vice-President might be selected from opposite political parties. By 1828 all the states had virtually completed a process by which the choice of presidential electors was transferred from their legislatures to popular suffrage.

Idea Underlying the College.

The idea underlying the Electoral College was that the selection of a President and Vice-President was so momentous it could not safely be confided to the people, but only to a few of the "elite" in each state. As Alexander Hamilton frankly put it in "The Federalist," the immediate election "should be made by men most capable of analyzing the qualities adapted to the station," and "a small number of persons, selected by their fellow citizens from the general mass, will be most likely to possess the information and discernment requisite to so complicated an investigation."

Hamilton's plan was disrupted only six years after its adoption. The nomination of presidential candidates by political parties, functioning wholly outside the Constitution, began in 1796, when a Federalist caucus agreed upon John Adams as the party's candidate for President, and a conference of Republicans chose Jefferson. The Sage of Monticello declared for the abolition of the Electoral College after its operation nearly cost him the presidency in 1800. So did Andrew Jackson, in consequence of the 1824 campaign, in which he obtained 99 electoral votes to 84 for John Quincy Adams, but was counted out in the House of Representatives. In seven annual messages to Congress, Jackson urged an amendment to "remove all intermediate agency in the election of President and Vice-President," but argued for regulations preserving "to each state its present relative weight in the election."

Proposed Changes Beaten.

Senator Thomas Hart Benton of Missouri was the author of a series of proposals for the popular election of President and Vice-President by districts, with each district having one vote. Resolutions for this purpose, or for election of the two executives by direct individual vote, followed down the years. All were defeated. The most recent was a bill introduced by Senator Norris of Nebraska just after the 1932 election. Its original provision for prorating electoral strength according to votes cast was eliminated by the Senate Judiciary Committee. As it finally reached the floor, the resolution aimed at the election of President and Vice-President by popular ballot, but conceded that a candidate receiving a plurality of votes in a state should be credited with its entire electoral strength. Even so, the bill was defeated in the Senate, 42 to 24, on May 21, 1934.

The end which Jackson sought to achieve by constitutional amendment would appear on the surface to have been accomplished by such states as have suppressed the names of electors on the ballot and substituted those of candidates for President and Vice-President. But it is obvious that voters who believed they were balloting for Roosevelt and Wallace on the one hand, or for Willkie and McNary on the other, were actually voting for hidden tickets of presidential electors. Names of the presidential electors may be stricken from the ballot, but the office can be abolished only by amendment to the Constitution.

Motive of the States.

The motive of states excluding tickets of electors from the ballot seems to have been not so much one of reform as a desire to make scratching of such slates impossible. It was found that the local popularity or unpopularity of a single candidate might affect the success of an entire electoral ticket. Moreover, it was thought that electors might feel themselves pledged to vote for the candidates in whose names they were chosen.

At any rate, the 531 electors will meet at their respective state capitals "on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December," as a Federal statute directs, and cast separate ballots for President and Vice-President. Each of the 48 groups will make, sign and certify 12 lists, six for each office. One of each pair is for the President of the United States Senate, two for the Secretary of State in Washington, two for the Secretary of State of the state, and one for the Federal Judge of the district in which the group meets.

At one o'clock on the afternoon of Jan. 4, the day after the Seventy-seventh Congress convenes, the combined membership of House and Senate will gather in the House chamber, with the President of the Senate as presiding officer. He will open the envelopes containing certificates of electoral votes in alphabetical order by states, and hand the contents to tellers of both parties, two from each chamber, who will ascertain and count the ballots. The presiding officer will announce the result. At that moment, for the first time, the election of Roosevelt and Wallace will have legally been consummated.

NOVEMBER BUILDING PERMITS REACH TOTAL OF $1,173,592

Amount Represents Gain of $67,673 Since November of Last Year.

The estimated cost of new buildings and alterations, for which permits were issued during November at the building commissioner's office, totaled $1,173,592, or $67,673 more than the total for November, 1939.

The estimate for new construction during last month was $862,142, and alterations, $311,450. New construction included 65 dwellings at $319,800; tenements, $40,000; stores, $38,000; 36 garages and filling stations $41,995, and factories and workshops, $63,000.

TALKS BY DR. FRANK KINGDOM

At Washington U., Lions Club, Cleveland High Thursday.

Dr. Frank Kingdom of New York, educational director of the Citizenship Educational Service and chairman of the New York Division of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, will make three talks in St. Louis Thursday.

He will address the Washington University assembly at 11:30 a. m., the Downtown Lions Club at 12:30 p. m. and Cleveland High School at 2 p. m. The talks are sponsored by the St. Louis Round Table of the National Conference of Christians and Jews.

FOOD STAMP BLANKS TO BE MAILED TUESDAY

Application and Registration Cards to Be Sent to Retail Dealers in City.

Application and registration blanks for participation in the food stamp plan will be mailed Tuesday to all retail food dealers in the city by the St. Louis office of the Surplus Marketing Administration. The plan, under which surplus foods will be distributed to needy families, is expected to be in operation here about Dec. 16.

Food dealers wishing to handle the surplus commodities under the plan will be instructed to fill out the blanks and return them to Floyd H. Tuchscher, local SMA representative in charge of the plan, at one of the three district meetings to be held at various city high schools.

The meetings will be at Beaumont High School, 3826 Natural Bridge avenue, Dec. 9; Roosevelt High School, 3220 Hartford street, Dec. 10, and Soldan High School, 918 Union boulevard, Dec. 11. All meetings will begin at 7:45 p. m. Tuchscher will explain regulations governing the food dealers' participation in the plan and answer questions.

Paul H. Jordan of Milwaukee, regional director of the SMA, was in St. Louis yesterday on an inspection tour, and conferred with local SMA officials on the organization of the St. Louis office. He attended a luncheon at Missouri Athletic Club with members of the Surplus Foods Committee, composed of representatives of the food industry here, for an informal discussion of the plan.

ARGENTINE EXPORTS TO U. S. HINDERED BY SHIP SHORTAGE

Americans in Buenos Aires Urge Washington to Take Steps to Remove Bottleneck.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 30 (AP).—A shortage of shipping space for northbound cargoes is hindering Argentine-United States trade, with requests for space far ahead of available bottoms.

Shipping men said today heavy cargoes of wool, linseed, canned meats, cheese, wines, vermouth and other products had taken all space alloted until the end of February. There are several reasons for the shortage, it was said, including the requisitioning of various ships by the United States Navy and the curtailment of coastal shipping by European vessels.

In an effort to ease the situation the United States Chamber of Commerce of Argentina has cabled the Maritime Commission urging "drastic measures" be taken to open the shipping bottleneck because of the need for exports to create dollar exchange to pay for imports from the United States.

PLAN FOR 11 NEW ARMORIES APPROVED BY ILLINOIS BOARD

Cost of Structures at East St. Louis and Alton Set at $250,000 Each.

The probable cost of constructing armories in East St. Louis and Alton was tentatively fixed at $250,000 each by the State Armory Board, which yesterday approved a $2,500,000 program for 11 new Illinois armories.

Gov. John Stelle previously indorsed the program, which would be carried out with State and Federal funds. Other cities to get armories would be Chicago, Joliet, Moline, Macomb, Galva, Bloomington, Paris, Springfield and Sterling.

East St. Louis has no armory. Members of the Headquarters Battery and Battery E. 123d Field Artillery, drill in the basement of Ainad Temple. At Alton a former garage building has been leased for several years as an armory for Battery F, 123d Field Artillery.

DR. HUTCHINSON TO ADDRESS ST. LOUIS CHURCH FEDERATION

Topic of Washington and Jefferson College President Is "This Democracy."

Dr. Ralph Cooper Hutchinson, president of Washington and Jefferson College, will speak on "This Democracy" at the thirty-first annual dinner of the Metropolitan Church Federation tomorrow evening at Centenary Methodist Church, Sixteenth and Pine streets.

New officers will be elected and annual reports will be given by officers and committee chairmen. About 800 representatives of city and county Protestant churches will attend. Music will be furnished by a quartet of Methodist ministers, the Rev. Sidney E. Stringham, the Rev. Miles H. Stotts, the Rev. Ben L. Schmidtke and the Rev. Lester Merritt.

Other speakers include the Rev. C. Q. Smith, president of the federation; the Rev. R. A. Miller and the Rev. C. Oscar Johnson.

CLAYTON TOWNSHIP SECTION TO DISCUSS ZONING PROPOSAL

Proposed zoning regulations for the unincorporated section of Clayton Township in St. Louis County will be discussed at a public meeting next Friday at 8 p. m., at the Wright School on Clayton road west of Lindbergh boulevard.

In general, the proposed regulations declare that the primary use for the land in the unincorporated areas is for agriculture and residences on large lots and that commercial uses should be concentrated at highway intersections.

It is proposed to divide the unincorporated portion of the township into eight districts, five for single-family residences, one for multiple dwellings, one for commercial uses and one for agriculture.

MEXICAN ART PLACED ON SHOW AT MUSEUM

Pictures, Brought From New York, Include Works by Rivera and Orozco.

The City Art Museum filled two of its large galleries yesterday with the oils, watercolors, lithographs and posters of contemporary Mexican artists, its most dazzling exhibition since Pablo Picasso drew a record crowd to Art Hill last spring.

Well-timed with the current resurgence of interest in Mexico as a good neighbor, the show gives St. Louisans their first real chance to get a comprehensive idea of what the dynamic and sometimes violent painters below the Rio Grande are doing.

The pictures are part of the "Twenty Centuries of Mexican Art" exhibit, held earlier this year at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, and will remain here through the month of December. Along with the newly installed Davis collection of Chinese ceramics, the exhibit of Chinese bronzes, and the handsome new displays of jade, they make the museum a fresh and different looking place.

Artists Are Politicians.

Those who have but a passing acquaintance with Mexican art, perhaps from a quick trip to the capital, know that painting and politics are inextricably combined down there. As Miguel Covarrubias explains in the catalogue of the show, Mexican art has now reached its "turbulent maturity," but only, perhaps, because the artists themselves took a hand "in the political liberation of the nation itself."

Diego Rivera's political scrapes are well known to Americans, and even now David Alfaro-Siqueiros, whose paintings are among the most powerful on view here, is lodged in jail in Mexico charged with complicity in Leon Trotsky's murder.

Vigor came to Mexican painting when its artists turned to social protest 25 and 30 years ago. In the last decade the painters have diversified their subject matter, but their methods and colors still run strong.

It is easy to see, for instance, what strides Jose Clemente Orozco has made in just the last five years by comparing his self-portrait in the show with his self-portrait in the City Museum's permanent collection. There is a new ruthlessness and drive, and an incomparably more daring use of vivid colors. The old looks almost drab and academic.

Orozco Shows Talent.

Orozco, brooding and savage, gives ample proof of being one of the most talented of the exhibitors. There is the haunting "Brothel Dance," done 30 years ago when he was rebelling against the fashionable portrait painters, and there is his lyrical memorial to the marching "Zapatistas," the peon followers of Emiliano Zapata.

There are several other fine Orozco oils—the "Attack," "The Cemetery"—and three prints. Siqueiros is represented by the bizarre "Ethnography" and "The Sob," in which he employs distortion to effective use. Rivera is shown in his more primitive mood with two vividly colored yet somehow quiet oils, "The Offering" and "Flower Festival."

Some other oils of note are Francisco Goitia's overwhelming "Lord Jesus," a portrait of two peasants at a wake; Dr. Atl's landscape; Guillermo Meza's macabre head of a man, Roberto Montenegro's "Mayan Women," Carlos Merida's amusing abstraction and the surrealist double portrait by Rivera's divorced third wife, Frida Kahlo.

Much of the Mexican painters' most effective political work was done with lithographs, drawings and posters. There is a whole gallery of these, highlighted by the revolutionary drawings of Leopoldo Mendez.

Art Week Paintings on Display Here

"The Offering," one of Diego Rivera's comparatively calm paintings.

David Alfaro-Siqueiros' powerful "Ethnography," and (right) Jose Clemente Orozco's famous "Zapatistas."

ART WEEK EXHIBIT SALES EXPECTED TO TOTAL $2000

Nearly 200 Works of St. Louisans Sold for Cash Amounting to More Than $1000.

Nearly 200 works of St. Louis artists were sold for cash amounting to more than $1000 at the National Art Week exhibit at 1001 Olive street, which closed yesterday. Sponsors of the show expect that when orders are totaled this week the final sales figure will be around $2000.

Pictures sold included 19 oil paintings, five water colors, and four etchings. Six landscapes in oil by Martyl Schweig were sold at prices from $12 to $35, the greatest number sold by a single painter. Most expensive painting sold was a sculpture-like nude on black velvet by P. S. Brinckman. It brought $40.

Ceramic and silver costume jewelry and other craft items sold in quantity at prices ranging from 35 cents to $5. Four small pieces of sculpture were sold.

Success of the show, a spokesman of the sponsoring committee said, is to be judged from the steady stream of visitors every day since the opening last Monday and from the great number of requests for information about St. Louis artists.

JOHN D. CRAIG TO SPEAK

Author of "Danger Is My Business" Will Appear at Soldan High.

John D. Craig, author and lecturer, whose book, "Danger Is My Business," became a best-seller when published last spring, will speak at 8 o'clock next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings at the Soldan High School Auditorium under auspices of the Washington University Association.

As a motion picture technician, Craig has made many films of jungle and deep sea life. His underwater pictures have won the Academy Award.

QUEUE FOR EGGS IN LONDON

Britons Form Quarter-Mile Line to Buy Them at 7 Cts. Each.

LONDON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Egg-hungry Londoners formed a queue a quarter of a mile long at a Woolwich market today when it became known that a dealer had English eggs for sale. The dealer, who appeared to have an ample stock, sold the eggs at fourpence (about 7 cents) each.

ROOSEVELT PROPOSES ART WEEK EVERY YEAR

Recommends National Council to Arouse Interest in Cultural Efforts.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—President Roosevelt urged today that Art Week be observed annually with private and Federal agencies collaborating to further cultural efforts and create a "market for the works of contemporary artists."

In a statement, he said that the first Art Week, closing tomorrow, had achieved such "gratifying success" that he felt justified in recommending the creation on a permanent basis of a national council for art week.

Francis Henry Taylor, director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, headed this year's organization, but Roosevelt said Taylor had recommended and he agreed that a new chairman should be selected annually from a different section of the country.

"While I believe the Federal Government has a proper responsibility in fostering national interest in American creative expression," Roosevelt said, "I strongly recommend a decentralized organization, working in partnership with the Government, to emphasize as its first objective, Democratic support of American artists and craftsmen through purchase of their work."

The President said the national committee could render valuable advisory service "to states and communities to aid them in establishing art centers in public buildings, schools and other accessible locations."

"Our aim must be," he added, "to arouse and satisfy an interest in art in every community."

As a part of this year's observance of art week, he said, more than 500 state and local committees organized "more than 1600 sales exhibitions of works by some 32,000 American artists and craftsmen."

RUDOLPH GANZ TO PRESENT CONCERT, TALKS AT WEBSTER

Former St. Louis Symphony Conductor to Criticize Playing of Students at College.

Rudolph Ganz, president of the Chicago Musical College and former conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra, will be at Webster College tomorrow and Tuesday for a concert, a talk and four classes in which he will criticize the playing of musical students.

The public may attend the concert at 8:30 p. m. tomorrow and the classes at 10:30 a. m. and 1:30 p. m. Tuesday. Tickets are on sale at the college, Hunleth Music Co. and Aeolian Piano Co.

Ganz's other appearances will be a talk for the faculty and students at 11:30 a. m. tomorrow, a class for religious sisters of any order at 9 a. m. tomorrow and one for Webster College students at 9 a. m. Tuesday.

MRS. ROOSEVELT TAKES 40 WRITERS SHOPPING WITH HER

Buys Four Christmas Presents at Art Exhibit; Hesitates at Expensiveness of Two of Them.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt took her press conference of 40 women writers to an art exhibit today, and purchased four Christmas presents from the exhibits.

She hesitated over two for the universal reason; they were expensive. They were a water color by Olin Dows, the Washington painter, and a set of brown pottery dishes by Raymond Ryatt of North Carolina. She walked reluctantly away from both, but later whispered to Edward Rowan of the Fine Arts Commission, who was conducting the tour, that she would buy them.

She chuckled as she bought a terra cotta donkey, by H. B. Babbington of Michigan—probably for the President's desk. Her fourth purchase was a painting of an Indian by Franklin Gritts of Washington.

The art show was part of the national art week program.

'DEMOCRATIZED' METROPOLITAN OPERA TO OPEN MONDAY NIGHT

"Golden Horseshoe" Gone and Club Names Replace Famous Ones on Costliest Boxes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—The Metropolitan Opera, which a $1,000,000 public subscription fund helped save last spring, opens its new season Monday night with Verdi's "The Masked Ball."

Threatened with collapse under economic pressure, the Metropolitan was "democratized" when the opera producing group purchased the Opera House from the box-holding sponsors with funds from the subscription and a bond issue.

The rescue process also included renovations to the theater itself. Gone is its "golden horseshoe" of second tier boxes, now replaced by 140 ordinary seats, and its famous old gold brocade curtain has been removed forever. The "diamond horseshoe" boxes remain, but many a notable box-holding name, like that of J. P. Morgan, has been replaced by more obscure subscribers, clubs and schools.

Story of the REA And Utility Firms' Continuing Fight

Continued From Page One.

failed they might lose their farms to the Government. This Slattery brands as "a wicked falsehood, since all a member risks is his membership fee, usually $5." He says this "canard" has kept thousands of rural people from joining and several proposed co-operatives from organizing.

Various other methods of discrediting the REA are attributed by Slattery to the utility companies. For example:

"There are hundreds of cases in which farmers have for as long as 20 years implored utilities to build lines and serve their community, only to be refused. But when it appears certain that a co-operative will be organized, the utilities, often overnight, rush construction crews and begin to build a line into the co-operative's territory. Usually it does not intend to give area service, as the co-operative plans, but only to farmers in a most populous area.

"It is possible for the company then to lay legal claim to the entire territory in an attempt to shut out the co-operative entirely and there are several such cases in which regulatory commissions or the courts have been asked to enjoin a co-operative from proceeding with organization. The main purpose, however, is to seize the 'cream' of the territory for themselves. This maintains the legend that private utilities are willing to serve where feasible.

"The practical result is that the 'thin' portions, which the company cares nothing about, are left to the co-operative. Successful REA service depends on including the fat with the lean parts in one area. The 'spite line' either disrupts the co-operative entirely or else, if attempted in the thinner territory, makes success less certain. It may take several years for such a co-operative to get on its feet securely. Meantime, power propagandists can use its struggles to point up a story that REA is failing."

"Violent Encounters."

Slattery tells of "violent encounters" in many places between farmers and the construction crews of private companies, and names Missouri among the 15 states which have witnessed "disgraceful and illegal proceedings" by the power companies in the course of a national opposition to the REA.

During the past five years, he says, about 200 co-operatives in 38 states have suffered from "spite line" activities, eight of these co-operatives having been wiped out entirely.

Numerous legal proceedings have been brought by the utilities against the REA, including one by the Alabama Power Co. in 1937 "the intention of which was literally to put the REA out of business by prohibiting it from making loans to co-operative projects."

The success which REA has achieved, directly through Government loans and indirectly through the stimulation of private enterprise, is attested by the figures: In January, 1935, only 744,000 out of the nearly seven million farms of the United States were served In other words, Slattery points out, by central electric stations. In January, 1940, there were 1,700,000. "more farms have been electrified during the past five years than during the previous 50 years." The figures include farms served by private as well as public current.

"A Strange Anomaly."

"If the dog-in-the-manger attitude of utility leaders in opposing a public benefaction they refused to undertake themselves constituted a strange anomaly," Slattery writes, "the sudden expansion of their rural electrification programs during the past five years presents a still stranger one. They are now doing what in 1934 they claimed was a financial and engineering impossibility either for themselves or the Federal Government.

"Today the utilities present statistics showing that since 1935 they have connected to date more rural consumers than REA borrowers. This seems to indicate the truth of the old proverb, 'Competition is the life of trade,' even if under new conditions."

Labor Lawyer Pleads for Peace.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Louis Waldman, a lawyer who frequently represents both CIO and AFL unions, said tonight that it was "the solemn duty of responsible leaders of labor voluntarily to work out a program of peace." In a radio address Waldman asserted that "labor peace is not only possible but imperative."

Prof. Perry on Education for Democracy

Continued From Page One.

obsequious regard for superiors. The problem of democracy is to recognize superiority and inferiority where they exist, but without destroying men's faith in themselves or their ambition for high attainment. It is, as we know, humanly possible to solve this problem, and we can all think of men who exhibit the spirit of equality in this best sense. We all feel that we occasionally attain it ourselves in our best moments. We then believe in ourselves to that extent which will call forth our best efforts. We consider ourselves capable of everything until the contrary is proved. What a man can do if he tries is not proved until he tries, and a man cannot try what he does not believe that he can do. At the same time we keep a watchful eye on ourselves, and an ear open to the candid comment of our critics. We respect attainment where we find it. We hold our standards high, lest our attainment be illusory, and our self-confidence merely vain conceit.

In short, that best equality, which is to be numbered among the values of democracy, mingles self-respect with a respect for others, and trust in man with a clear recognition of the comparative merits of different men.

Compassion, Fellow-Feeling.

One more illustration. Democracy builds upon compassion and fellow-feeling. It is disposed to kindliness and peace. And this is comparatively easy, since there is in all men an instinct of indulgence and a reluctance to use violence. This instinct conspires with fear to disarm us. But there is also in men a strong combative impulse, which mounts to fury and hate, and may even assume the form of blood-lust or sadism. This, also, is comparatively easy, and the same man, taking the easier way, may pass from the one temper to the other. But the love of peace, in the best and democratic sense, must temper humanity with courage. To be a true democrat, one must shrink from violence, and yet be prepared to use it; he must resort to arms, and yet never allow himself to be possessed by hate.

Human nature corresponds to the fact that the purest values of which we know or dream—love, justice, peace, beauty—are entrusted to the frail bodies of men, and to the instruments and organized relations which mortal men devise. Those values do not survive on earth merely because they are pure. It is also necessary that their human embodiments and instruments shall be strong. Through their embodiments and instruments they are vulnerable to force—not only to the forces of blind nature, but also to the sword in the hands of hostile men. For evil, like good, works through human bodies, human instruments, and human institutions.

Faculties of Human Nature.

Human nature corresponds to this situation. It contains faculties for love, justice, truth and beauty, but it also contains faculties for bodily resistance and attack. It contains peaceful dispositions, and it contains war-like dispositions. The comparatively easy thing is to let one or the other of the dispositions have its way—to be disarmed and non-resistant, or to be belligerent. The difficult thing is to resist or attack enemies, while still loving man. It is easy to be soft; it is easy to be hard; democracy asks more of us—it asks us to be resolute. And it asks this of all of us. The individual as citizen must combine all of the essential attributes of society. A democracy cannot be composed of defenseless pacifists kept by rude soldiers. It must be composed of democratic men and women each of whom is prepared both to love and to defend—to defend what he loves.

How the Evils Arise.

The evils of democracy arise from the separation and exaggeration of certain attitudes which it has been compelled, historically, to emphasize. Arising as a protest against dogmatism and persecution, it has emphasized tolerance, with the result that it has neglected the importance of conviction. It has been so suspicious of dogmatic or forced belief that it has encouraged the idea that men can live without believing in anything, even in democracy. Arising as a protest against authority it has emphasized liberty, and has seemed to forget that men cannot enjoy anything, least of all liberty, without a rule of law. Arising as a protest against privilege it has emphasized human equality. But democracy has sometimes forgotten that men must differ in talent and in attainment. If such inequalities are not recognized then men cannot enjoy the equal opportunity of realizing their different capacities, and of rising to their highest possible levels of genuine attainment. Finally, it is the historic mission of democracy to emphasize the humaner feelings, to excite compassion for the mass of mankind and to keep alive the hope of their progressive betterment. But the very idealism of democracy has induced a forgetfulness of the unpleasant fact that ideals are vulnerable to force, and cannot be preserved, still less realized, except by men who are prepared to use force to meet force.

It may be said that every virtue has its besetting sin. To be democratic in the best sense requires that one shall possess the virtues of tolerance, freedom, equality and humanity, without falling into their corresponding vices of scepticism, anarchy, vulgarity and sentimentality.

How to Acquire Virtues.

How are such virtues to be acquired? It is something no doubt to have them pointed out. It is still more to have them so eloquently praised as to arouse a desire to attain them. Americans are particularly fortunate in having these virtues embodied in national heroes. It would be difficult to exaggerate the value of Abraham Lincoln as a potent symbol of democratic virtue. His character stands apart from all partisan, creedal or sectional differences. He is so universal that even all America cannot possess him exclusively. He was a man of deep and tenacious conviction, yet free from bigotry or pride of opinion. He was a free and independent spirit, while at the same time a lawyer who understood the necessity of constitutional and orderly procedure. He represented the common strain of humanity, while at the same time in the classic beauty of his own literary skill, and in his respect for talents which he did not himself possess, he acknowledged objective standards of excellence. Although he hated bloodshed, and was profoundly compassionate, he saw that the Union could be preserved only by the use of force, assembled armies, supported in Grant an uncompromising soldier, resisted temptations to appeasement, and fought a long and bloody war through to a victorious conclusion. His image in the hearts of Americans is a more potent influence for democracy than the most cogent arguments of political philosophy.

Lincoln came of humble origin, but humble origin does not of itself make men democratic. There are many men of humble origin who remain where they are born, and in whom their humble origin produces only a sense of inferiority, or a resentment of those who are more fortunate, or an attempt to belittle the attainments which lie beyond their reach. Men who triumph over initial difficulties often despise their origins, and become the jealous defenders of the privileges which have cost them so much. Character is created not by the circumstances into which one is born, but by the way in which the individual reacts to those circumstances. One may acquire democratic traits, and be democratic on any level of wealth, or power, or talent or fame.

Action and Repetition.

Democratic character, like all character, is a product of action, in which repetition gives rise to permanent dispositions. Every relationship with a fellowman creates an opportunity for the exercise of democratic virtues. One may begin anywhere, at any time. Given one other human being with whom one has dealings, and a man can learn to tolerate the other's opinions without abandoning one's own; one can learn to reconcile one's own personal liberty with the acknowledgment of the other's under some orderly plan which provides for both; one can feel oneself the other's equal in dignity without ignoring differences of merit; and one can be warmed by human sympathy without surrendering the right of self-preservation, and without renouncing the appeal to force should the other attempt to destroy the very conditions of peace.

But a man cannot be democratic who does not by imagination extend the radius of his attitudes beyond the narrow limits of his direct personal relations. He must understand the lives of those who are distant in space and different in kind, above all of the lot of the great masses whose lot is typical. We all know kindly people whose awareness of human life does not extend beyond their families, their friends and their servants, and who fail in democracy through ignorance rather than through humanity.

The Field World-Wide.

Democracy may and should begin at home, but it cannot stop short of a comprehension of all mankind. The true democrat cannot be an isolationist in any sense of that term. No fellow-man, however remote, can be an object of indifference. Every fellow-man is either a friend or an enemy—an enemy only until he can become a friend. Even the generations to come are the victims or the beneficiaries of those who live today. A man's democracy is incomplete until his code of tolerance, liberty, equality and peace is as long as history and as wide as the world.

BIDS OPENED FOR BUILDING PORTIONS OF SUPERHIGHWAY

Blackwell and Atkinson-Winde Companies Present Lowest Terms for Grade Separation.

Bids for construction of three grade separation projects in connection with the 2.6-mile eastward extension of the superhighway in St. Louis County, from Lindbergh boulevard to Lay road, were opened yesterday by the State Highway Commission at Jefferson City.

The Blackwell Corporation of East St. Louis submitted a low bid of $305,715 for steelwork and the superstructure of a grade separation at Clayton and Warson roads. A low bid of $101,827 was made by the Atkinson-Windle Co. of Chillicothe, Mo., for a separation at Lindbergh boulevard, and the same firm made a low bid of $68,759 for a separation at Lay road. Last month the Blackwell firm made the low bid of $164,771 for preliminary work on the Clayton-Warson project.

Grading and paving of the eastern extension has been under contract since last summer. The superhighway, now marked for U. S. Highway 61, is completed west of Lindbergh and eventually will be connected with the Express Highway in Forest Park and carry traffic of U. S. Highway 40.

FOUR REPLACEMENT CENTERS TO GET U.S. INFANTRY TRAINEES

Men to Be Put Into Battalions of 1000 for 13 Weeks' Basic Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—The army announced today that draftees who are going to be foot soldiers will be organized into 1000-man battalions for training purposes at four infantry replacement centers.

The centers, to be ready for occupancy on March 15, 1941, are to be located at Macon, Ga., Spartanburg, S. C., Ramp Wolters, Tex., and Naciemiento Ranch, Cal., and the War Department said approximately 38,000 men would be assigned to them by that date.

At the end of next year, however, it is planned to have them operating at full capacity with a total of about 63,000 men.

Men assigned to the centers will receive 13 weeks' basic training there before being sent to regular army or National Guard units for the balance of their year's training. The basic training will include instruction in the technique of infantry weapons, in hygiene, first aid, military customs and other subjects.

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BOOK STORES' BEST SELLERS

According to reports to the New York Herald Tribune from booksellers throughout the country, the books now most in demand stand as follows in order of popularity:

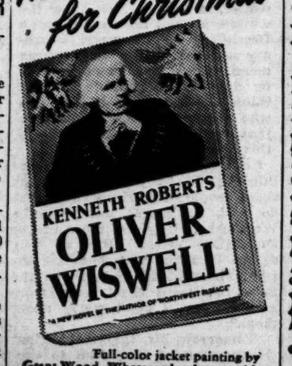
FICTION

FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS, by Ernest Hemingway, reported by 72 booksellers out of total 77; **MRS. MINIVER,** by Jan Struther, 63; **THE FAMILY,** by Nina Fedorova, 47; **FOUNDATIOON STONE,** by Leila Warren, 33; **THE VOYAGE,** by Charles Morgan, 30, and **YOU CAN'T GO HOME AGAIN,** by Thomas Wolfe, 26.

NON-FICTION

THE WAVE OF THE FUTURE, by Anne Morrow Lindbergh, 58; **A TREASURY OF THE WORLD'S GREAT LETTERS,** edited by M. L. Shuster, 39; **TRELAWNY,** by Margaret Armstrong, 31; **BET IT'S A BOY,** by Betty Bacon Blunt, 29; **NEW ENGLAND: INDIAN SUMMER,** by Van Wyck Brooks, 27, and **EUROPE IN THE SPRING,** by Clare Boothe and Pilgrim's Way, by John Buchanan, 22 each.

The Novel to give for Christmas



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INDUSTRIAL INDEX JUMPS STOCKS OF MONT

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (A While the stock market ende month and the week with s net losses, buying of steels ar lected industrials in today's session gave the list a mod recovery tinge.

American industry whirled the swiftest pace in a d this week, but business mer peared increasingly preocc with the pandora's box of pro presented by a war-geared omy.

Taxes, inventories, prices, all came in for discussion as ness moved steadily toward year which appeared certain historic production records.

When Senator Pat Harriso filed that the administrati Washington had decided no ther taxes retroactive to 1940 be sought from Congress, the seemed only to have emphasize fact that 1941 levies would su even present high rates.

Wall Street Also Perplexed

Wall Street, preoccupied wit stock market, appeared to be ing its difficulties, just as bus men were, in assessing the s of wage, cost and profit prob

Again this week share price the average, showed a modes cline while industrial activity on to new peaks for such signif indices as automobile produ home construction, power o and freight movement.

The Associated Press Index dustrial activity now stands at per cent of its 1929-30 average ome 27 per cent above its lo e year, in April.

ut stock prices, as mea by the average of 60 leading is are 16 per cent below the top at the beginning of this year, have risen only 18 per cent the market bottom made in Ju

Saturday's Upturn.

Prices of stocks edged for at the start today, then faltered came back in the final half Gains of fractions to a point e retained by favorites at close. At that, minus signs plentiful and a wide assortme issues held at Friday's final q tions.

The Associated Press averag 30 stocks tacked on an advanc 2 of a point at 44 but on the w was off .4. The decline for Nov per amounted to 1.8 points. Dow-Jones averages of 65 stocks 3.65 was .18 of a point higher o the day, but .64 of a point lowe the week.

Transfers of 335,580 shares t compared with 241,060 last Sa day. A fat portion of today's t over was accounted for by C monwealth & Southern which peared in blocks of 6000 to 2 hares and finished unchange ¼. The month's activity was est since May.

"Oversold" Market.

The day's improvement was ributed partly to the idea of s analysts the market was "overs Other bullish items included that steel mill operations in Pittsburgh district next week w it a new high and that last w department store sales conti their year-to-year expansion.

Tax worries, as a market fa e assuaged somewhat by ncement from Washington o new imposts would be l etroactive on 1940 income of e individuals or corporations. It still realized, however, that bi boosts for 1941 were likely. S for year-end income tax a ments again was in evidence.

Among the Gainers.

Among the better perfor hares were U. S. Steel, Bethle Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, I as Aircraft, American Telep Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Dow Chemical, International preferred, N. Y. Shipbuilding Loew's.

Most oils, rails, utilities and crafts were narrow.

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX SCORES UPTURN IN W

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—A in the cost of many foodstu markets, and lesser advances industrial raw materials, lifted the average of 35 basic staples this the Associated Press Index disclosed.

The index, based on 1926 as 100 to 76.71 from 75.72 last week an well ahead of 72.70 a year ago.

Among the widest gainers were products and live beef.

Demand for eggs has increased st Butter rose to the highest lev three years.

Premium prices were paid for steers overflowing from the Intern Livestock Exposition at Chicago, h choice grades also continued on th and slant under way for weeks. were the best in three years.

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Other commodities trimmed includ wheat, lard, rye, cotton, wool and Analysis of the index follows:

	Nov. 29	Prev. Week
35 commodities	76.71	75.72
Industrials	91.96	91.04
Food	59.30	56.41
Livestock	77.74	76.75
Grains and cotton	71.42	70.80
Textiles	85.58	85.91
Non-ferrous metals	84.82	85.22

LOCAL CLEARINGS

Local bank clearings for Nov. $,000,000. Debits to individual Nov. 29 were $31,500,000.

...or Democracy

...direct personal relations. He must understand the lives of those who are distant in space and different in kind, above all of the lot of the great masses whose lot is typical. We all know kindly people whose awareness of human life does not extend beyond their families, their friends and their servants, and who fail in democracy through ignorance rather than through humanity.

The Field World-Wide.

Democracy may and should begin at home, but it cannot stop short of a comprehension of all mankind. The true democrat cannot be an isolationist in any sense of that term. No fellow-man, however remote, can be an object of indifference. Every fellow-man is either a friend or an enemy—an enemy only until he can become a friend. Even the generations to come are the victims or the beneficiaries of those who live today. A man's democracy is incomplete until his code of tolerance, liberty, equality and peace is as long as history and as wide as the world.

BIDS OPENED FOR BUILDING PORTIONS OF SUPERHIGHWAY

Blackwell and Atkinson-Winn Companies Present Lowest Terms for Grade Separation.

Bids for construction of three grade separation projects in connection with the 2.6-mile eastward extension of the superhighway in St. Louis County, from Lindbergh boulevard to Lay road, were opened yesterday by the State Highway Commission at Jefferson City.

The Blackwell Corporation of East St. Louis submitted a low bid of $305,715 for steelwork and the superstructure of a grade separation at Clayton and Warson roads. A low bid of $101,827 was made by the Atkinson-Winding Co. of Chillicothe, Mo., for a separation at Lindbergh boulevard, and the same firm made a low bid of $60,759 for a separation at Lay road. Last month the Blackwell firm made the low bid of $164,771 for preliminary work on the Clayton-Warson project.

Grading and paving of the eastern extension has been under contract since last summer. The superhighway, now marked for U. S. Highway 61, is completed west of Lindbergh and eventually will be connected with the Express Highway in Forest Park and carry traffic of U. S. Highway 40.

FOUR REPLACEMENT CENTERS TO GET U.S. INFANTRY TRAINEES

Men to Be Put Into Battalions of 1000 for 13 Weeks' Basic Instruction.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 (AP).—The army announced today that draftees who are going to be foot soldiers will be organized into 1000-man battalions for training purposes at four infantry replacement centers.

The centers, to be ready for occupancy on March 15, 1941, are to be located at Macon, Ga., Spartanburg, S. C., Ramp Wolters, Tex., and Naciemiento Ranch, Cal., and the War Department said approximately 38,000 men would be assigned to them by that date.

The end of next year, however, it planned to have them operating at full capacity with a total of about 63,000 men.

Men assigned to the centers will receive 13 weeks' basic training there before being sent to regular army or National Guard units for the balance of their year's training. The basic training will include instruction in the technique of infantry weapons, in hygiene, first aid, military customs and other subjects.

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SCRIBNERS

INDUSTRIAL INDEX JUMPS; STOCKS OFF FOR MONTH

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—While the stock market ended the month and the week with sizable net losses, buying of steels and selected industrials in today's brief session gave the list a moderate recovery tinge.

American industry whirled along at the swiftest pace in a decade this week, but business men appeared increasingly preoccupied with the pandora's box of problems presented by a war-geared economy.

Taxes, inventories, prices, wages, all came in for discussion as business moved steadily toward a new year which appeared certain to set historic production records.

When Senator Pat Harrison revealed that the administration at Washington had decided no further taxes retroactive to 1940 would be sought from Congress, the news seemed only to have emphasized the fact that 1941 levies would surpass even present high rates.

Wall Street Also Perplexed.

Wall Street, preoccupied with the stock market, appeared to be having its difficulties, just as business men were, in assessing the scores of wage, cost and profit problems.

Again this week share prices, on the average, showed a modest decline while industrial activity went on to new peaks for such significant indices as automobile production, home construction, power output and freight movement.

The Associated Press index of industrial activity now stands at 118.8 per cent of its 1929-30 average, and some 27 per cent above its low for the year, in April.

...ut stock prices, as measured ...y the average of 60 leading issues, ...re 16 per cent below the top made ...t the beginning of this year, and ...have risen only 18 per cent from the market bottom made in June.

Saturday's Upturn.

Prices of stocks edged forward at the start today, then faltered and came back in the final half hour. Gains of fractions to a point or so were retained by favorites at the close. At that, minus signs were plentiful and a wide assortment of issues held at Friday's final quotations.

The Associated Press average of 90 stocks tacked on an advance of 2 of a point at 44 but on the week was off .4. The decline for November amounted to 1.8 points. The Dow-Jones averages of 65 stocks at 13.65 was .18 of a point higher on the day, but .64 of a point lower on the week.

Transfers of 335,580 shares today compared with 241,060 last Saturday. A fat portion of today's turnover was accounted for by Commonwealth & Southern which appeared in blocks of 6000 to 20,000 shares and finished unchanged at 7/8. The month's activity was the least since May.

"Oversold" Market.

The day's improvement was attributed partly to the idea of some analysts the market was "oversold." Other bullish items included word that steel mill operations in the Pittsburgh district next week would hit a new high and that last week's department store sales continued their year-to-year expansion.

Tax worries, as a market factor, were assuaged somewhat by announcement from Washington that no new imposts would be levied retroactive on 1940 income of either individuals or corporations. It was still realized, however, that big tax boosts for 1941 were likely. Selling for year-end income tax adjustments again was in evidence.

Among the Gainers.

Among the better performing shares were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, American Telephone, Anaconda, Westinghouse, du Pont, Dow Chemical, International Paper preferred, N. Y. Shipbuilding and Loew's.

Most oils, rails, utilities and aircrafts were narrow.

COMMODITY PRICE INDEX SCORES UPTURN IN WEEK

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—A sharp rise in the cost of many foodstuffs in the markets, and lesser advances for industrial raw materials, lifted the general average of 35 basic staples this week, the Associated Press index disclosed today. The index, based on 1926 as 100, rose to 76.71 from 75.72 last week and was well ahead of 72.70 a year ago.

Among the widest gainers were dairy products and live beef.

Demand for eggs has increased steadily. Butter rose to the highest levels in three years.

Premium prices were paid for prime steers overflowing from the International Livestock Exposition at Chicago, but less choice grades also continued on the forward slant under way for weeks. Quotations were the best in three years.

Other foods marked up included oats, meat, corn, lamb, coffee, cocoa and sugar. Scrap iron inched forward despite recent strenuous efforts by the national defense advisory Committee to prevent further price expansion.

Broad-scale buying of building materials for barracks to house the new conscript army influenced advances in cement and lumber.

On the minus side of the ledger were hogs with a sizeable drop as receipts during the week piled up to the largest in five years.

A cut in lead surprised a market which has recently seen soaring sales. Rubber edged a little nearer to the price range set by the Government to acquire war reserves.

Other commodities trimmed included turpentine, lard, rye, cotton, wool and tin.

Analysis of the index follows:

	Nov. 29.	Prev. Week.	Year ago.
33 commodities	76.71	75.72	72.70
Industrials	91.96	91.04	87.47
Rail	56.30	56.41	57.38
Livestock	77.74	76.75	66.02
Grains and cotton	71.43	70.80	68.04
Textiles	65.58	65.91	65.72
Non-ferrous metals	84.82	85.22	85.13

LOCAL CLEARINGS

Local bank clearings for Nov. 30 were $7,000,000. Debits to individual accounts were $31,500,000.

WEEK ON NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

SPECIAL ASSOCIATED PRESS WIRE

Stocks and Ann. Div. in Dollars.	Sales in 100s.	High for Week.	Low for Week.	Close for Week.	Ch'ge. for Week.
Ab Lab 1.60a	33	54¼	53	54	+1
Ab L pf 4½	290	120¼	116½	120¼	+1½
Acme Stl 3	6	52¾	51	51	-2
Adams Ex.15e	26	6½	5¾	6	-¼
Addressog 1.20e	5	16¾	15¾	15¾	-¾
Air Red 1a	97	42	40¼	41½	+1⅛
Air W El Ap	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Ala & Vick 6	1	72	71¼	71¼	+1¼
Alaska Jun .60	33	5¼	5¼	5¼	-⅛
Alleg Corp	53	11-16	9-16	9-16	+1/16
Alleg pf xw	8	9¾	8¾	9¾	-⅛
Alleg pf$30ww	16	11¾	10½	10¾	-1⅛
Alleg pr pf	4	19¼	18¾	19	-⅛
Alleg Lkn 1¼e	65	23¼	22½	23	+⅛
Alleg & W 6f10	70	79	79	79	+4½
Allen Ind 1e	6	11⅞	11¼	11⅞	+⅜
Al Ch & D 6	29	160	166½	167½	-1¼
Allied Kid .80	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	-⅛
Al Mills 1e	13	13¼	13	13½	-⅛
Allied Strs .11	8	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+⅛
do pf 5		73¾	73½	73¾	+¼
††Al Ch Mf1¼e	63	36	33½	34½	-¼
†Al P Ce 1¼e	11	18	16½	16¾	-1⅛
Amal Leather	3	1⅛	1	1⅛	+⅛
Amerada C 2	21	51	49½	49½	-1¼
Am ACDel.90a	8	16¾	16¼	16¼	-⅜
Am Airlines	62	61¼	55¾	57	-3½
Am B Nots	3	9¼	8	8¼	-⅜
do pf 4	30	45¾	45¾	45¾	-⅞
Am Bosch	4	14¼	14	14¼	
Am B S 1.10e	15	38¾	37	38¾	+1
do pf 5¼	1	133	132½	133	+3
Am Cable & R	40	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
Am Can	41	90½	86½	87	-3
do pf 7	1	184	184	184	+2¾
Am C & Fdy	42	29⅝	27⅛	28⅞	+⅛
do pf	15	63	58¾	60⅛	-1¾
Am C&Ca 1.60	17	21¾	20	20¾	-⅛
Am Chic 4a	3	118¾	117¾	118¾	+1¾
Am Color ⅛e	11	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Am Comi Alco	3	5⅜	5¼	5¼	-⅛
Am Cry E ⅛e	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Am Enc Til	3	2	2	2	
A & F Power	12	1	1	1	
do $6pl.20k	2	11½	11½	11½	-1½
do $7pl.40k	18	15½	14⅝	15	-⅝
do 2d pfd	5	2⅜	2¾	2⅞	+⅛
Am-H SS 1a	134	41⅜	38⅞	39⅝	+⅛
Am Hide & L	9	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Am H P 2.40a	10	51¼	49½	51¼	+1½
Amer Ice	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
do pfd ⅛e	2	22¼	22¼	22½	
Am Intrnat	19	3¾	3⅜	3½	+⅛
Amer Loco	36	16¾	14⅞	15⅝	-⅛
do pfd 5k	17	81¼	76½	81	
A M & F .80	21	13	12⅝	12½	-⅛
Am M & Met	11	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	+⅛
Am Met 2¼e	31	20	18	20	+1
do 6 pp 6	3	110	107	107	-2
Am Pow & Lt	109	3	2⅝	2¾	-⅛
do $6p4½k	28	49	47	48⅝	+1⅜
do $5p3½k	39	41¾	39	41⅝	+1⅜
A R&S8 .40e	312	7¼	7¼	7¼	
do pfd 7	170	160	158¼	160	-1½
Am R M ¼e	119	16⅜	15	15⅝	-⅛
do pf 4¼	1190	72¼	69½	70⅝	-1⅛
Am Sat R .80	22	7	6½	6¾	-⅛
Am Seat ⅛e	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+⅛
A Shipb 1e	390	33	31¼	32	-1
Am S&R 2¾e	95	43⅝	42¾	43⅛	+⅛
do pfd	4	147	145	147	
Am Snuff 3a	7	53	51½	51½	-1¾
do pfd 6	120	147¼	147	147	-1
††A St F 1½e	54	29¼	28⅝	27	-¾
A Stores ⅛e	6	11⅝	11	11½	-⅛
A Stove 1¼e	20	12½	12¼	12¼	-1
Am Sugar Ref	12	14¾	14	14⅛	-⅜
do pfd 7	1	76	76	76	-2
Am Su Tob 1	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	-⅛
Am T & T 9	58	167¼	165¼	166½	-¾
Am Tobacco 5	19	70¼	68¾	69	-1⅛
do B 5	60	70¾	69¾	70	-¼
Am Tob pf 6	7	153	153	153	-¼
Am Type Fdrs	28	5⅜	4⅞	5¼	-⅛
Am Wat Wks.213		7⅝	6⅝	7¼	+⅜
do 1 pf 6	1	96¾	96¾	96¾	-1¼
Am Woolen	13	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
do pf 3k	54	57	51½	56¼	+1½
Am Zinc L&S	48	7¾	7¼	7¼	-⅜
Anaconda 2e	441	27¾	25⅞	27⅝	+⅛
AnW&C 1½e	980	34	31¼	33¾	+1⅛
AnHkGl .30e	8	14⅜	14½	14⅜	-1⅛
And Copper 1e	4	13¼	12½	13	
APW Paper	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
A-Dan-M 1.40	10	33⅛	33	33	
ArmDel pf 7	3	110	109¼	110	
Arm Ill	75	5	4⅝	4⅝	
do pr pfd	19	52½	49½	52	-2
Arm Cork 2e	34	32¼	31	32⅛	+⅛
Arn Const ⅜e	8	9½	9	9¼	+⅛
Artloom Corp.	20	5¼	4⅝	5	-⅛
Asso D Gds	15	7¼	6⅝	7	+⅛
do 1 pf 6	2	78½	77½	78½	+1½
AssocIn pf 5	290	94¼	94	94	-1¼
††AT&SF 1e	161	18⅞	17¼	17⅝	-⅜
do pf 5e	23	58¼	56⅛	56½	-1½
Atl Cst Line	25	15	13¾	14	-¼
AG&W Indies	6	17	16	16	
do pf	1	31	31	31	
Atl Refing 2e	16	38¾	37	38¾	+1
Atl Corp ⅛e	100	7⅛	7	7⅛	
do pf 3	5	49¼	48¾	49¼	+⅛
††AtlPow4¼	5	74	74	74	+2
do pf 5	120	119¼	119¼	119¼	+¾
Atlas Tack	2	6¾	6¾	6¾	+⅛
Aust Nichols	24	3¼	2⅝	2⅞	
do pr A	930	19¼	17	17⅛	-1¼
Aviation Corp	120	5¼	4¾	5	-⅛
Bald Loco et	59	17	16½	16⅞	+⅜
Balt & Ohio	45	4⅛	3⅞	4	
do pf	18	5⅛	5	5	
Bangor & Ar	17	7⅞	6¾	7	-⅛
do pf	790	38½	27½	29⅛	-9⅜
Barb As ⅛e	10	10⅛	9½	10	+⅛
Barker Br	9	8	7½	7⅝	-⅛
do pf 2¾	120	30	29⅝	29⅞	+⅛
Barns O .60e	38	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	-⅛
††Bay Cty 1	4	28⅛	27	27	
Beatr Cr 1a	9	23⅜	23	23⅜	-⅛
do pf ww 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+1¾
B-Nut Pk 4a	2	123½	121½	121½	-2⅜
Beld-H .80	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Belg N R pf	110	10	10	10	-2
Bend Av 2½e	95	33⅜	31¼	32⅛	+⅛
Benef Ln 1.35e	25	21¼	20⅞	21	+⅛
do pr pf 2½	3	55⅝	55¼	55⅝	+⅛
Best&C 1.60a	9	32	31	31	-1⅛
Beth Stl 5e	223	68⅜	67⅛	68⅜	+⅛
do Tpc pf7	15	132⅝	130½	131	-2¼
Bige-S 3e	5	25	23½	24	-1
Bl & Deck 1a	6	20⅜	20	20⅜	+⅛
Blaw-K ⅛e	38	9⅞	9¾	9¾	-⅛
Blu (S) pf .10		95	95	95	
Boeing Airpl .159		19⅜	17⅛	18¼	+⅜
BohnA&B 1¼e	9	31	30¼	31	
††B Aml A 4a	190	106	105	106	+1½
do B 2¼a	140	54	53	53	-¾
Bond St 1.60	37	24	23¼	24	-⅛
BordCo 1.40a	57	19¾	19⅜	19⅝	-⅛
††B-Warn 1a	52	21¾	20	20¼	-⅝
Bos & Maine	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Bow R B 3	2	36	35⅞	36	
Br Co Am .55e	9	4⅝	4⅛	4½	
Brid Br ⅜e	59	12¾	11¾	12¼	-⅛
Brig Mf 1¼e	98	24⅜	23¼	24	-⅛
††Br & S 3¼e	4	40¾	39	39	-1½
Bris-My 2.40a	11	43¼	42	43⅛	+⅛
Bk & Qu Tr	40	2¼	2¼	2¼	
††Bk-Man Tr	429	18¼	17¾	18	+⅛
Bkl U Gas	65	13⅛	13	13	-⅛
Brun-Balke .3e	22	24⅜	23½	24⅛	
††B-Erie 1e	121	12¾	10⅝	10⅝	+3⅛
do 7pc pf	170	113	110½	113	
Budd Mfg	38	5⅛	5	5⅛	-⅛
Budd Mfg pf	780	67½	62	65½	-⅛
Budd Wh .20e	44	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	-⅛
Bullard 2e	14	32¾	31¼	32½	+⅜
Bulova W 2a	24	24¾	24	24¾	-⅛
Burl Mills 1a	19	17⅛	16½	17	+⅛
Burr AM ⅛e	39	7¾	7¼	7¾	
Bush Term	12	2¾	2½	2⅝	-⅛
BushTB pf ct	140	14⅝	12⅝	12⅝	-1⅝
Butler Br .20e	6	5⅜	5¼	5¼	-⅛
do pf 1½	8	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	
Butte C & Z	4	4¼	4	4	
Byers A M Co	18	10¾	9	10¼	+⅜
do pf10.81k	60	80	77	80	+2
Byron Jack 1	4	13	12¼	12¼	-1
Calif Pkg 1	16	19½	19	19½	-⅜
do pf 2½	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	* ⅛
Calja Z Lead	17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Calu & Hec	35	7¼	6⅞	7⅛	
Camp Wyl.15e	19	14⅜	13¾	13¾	-⅛
Can D G Ale	52	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	-⅛
Canad Pac	72	4	3⅞	3⅞	-⅛
Cannon Mi1½e	4	39	38⅞	38⅛	-1¼
Capital Ad A	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	-1
do pf A 3	140	39¼	39½	39½	+⅛
Caro C & O	5f190	90	89½	89¾	-⅛
Carp Stl 2¾e	31	30¼	29¼	29¾	-⅛
Car & Gen.10e	16	3	3	3	
CaseJI Co 3e	10	62	59½	61	-1½
do pf 7	160	119¾	118¾	119⅜	+⅜
Cater Tract 2	53	49¼	47½	48⅝	+⅛
Celan Cor1¼a	41	28⅜	27½	28¼	+¼
do pr pf7	780	119¾	118¾	119½	+⅜
Celotex Corp	19	7⅜	6¾	7	+⅛
do pf 5	120	66½	63	66	-3
Cent Aru 1¼	11	18½	17¾	18	-⅛
Cent Fdry	6	2¾	2½	2⅝	-⅛
Cen IIIL pf4½	130	114	113⅜	113⅜	-⅝
Cen R R N Y	2	22¾	21½	22⅜	
Cent Vio Sug	10	6	5¾	5¾	-⅛
Cer de P 4	32	34	31¾	33	-⅜
Cert-td Pr	31	5½	4¾	5⅛	+⅛
do 5 pcpf7	540	38½	34¾	37¾	-⅝
††Ch Belt1½e	2	20¾	20½	20½	+⅛
Ch P & F.90e	2	22½	22¾	22¾	-1½
do pf 6	1	105	104	104	-1
C & Ohio 2½e	70	42¾	41¾	42	-⅝
do pf 4	1	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	-⅜
Ches Corp	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	-⅛
Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	
Chi G W pf 5	13	13-16	⅞	13-16	+3/16
Chi Mil O ⅛e	8	8⅜	8	8	-⅛
Chi Pneu Tool	14	13¾	12⅝	12¾	-⅛
do cv pf 3	4	38½	38	38½	
do pr pf2½	3	48	48	48	-1
Chi R I &Pac	1	1-16	1-16	1-16	
do 6 pc pf	13	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
do 7 pc pf	4	3-16	3-16	3-16	
Ch C Oil ¼e	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	-⅛
Childs Co	31	2¼	2	2	
Chile Cop 2	†50	27	25¾	25¾	-1¼
Ch Corp 5½e	218	79¼	74½	76½	-1¼
City I & F1.20	12	9¾	9¼	9¼	
do pf 6½	†350	92	91	92	+1½
City Stores	4	3	2¾	2¾	-⅛
††C Eq 3½e	18	38	36½	36⅝	-1¼
Clev G B 1.20e	3	34¼	32½	32⅞	-1¼
Clim M 1.20	57	31	28⅝	30¼	+⅜
Cl Pea 2¾e	27	33¾	32½	33½	-⅛
do pf 7	†20	143¼	143	143	
††Coca-Cola 5e	2	108½	104¾	104¾	-3⅝
do A		61¾	61¼	61¼	+1¼

Stocks and Ann. Div. in Dollars.	Sales in 100s.	High for Week.	Low for Week.	Close for Week.	Ch'ge. for Week.
Colg-P-P ⅛	24	11⅞	11¾	11¾	-⅛
Coll & A 2¾e	14	28¾	27	27	-1
Col & South †230		1¼	1¼	1¼	
do 1 pf .†210		2½	2	2	
do 2 pf .†70		1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+⅛
Col Pict ¼e	7	19¾	19	19½	-⅛
C B A 2e	14	22¼	20¾	21	-1
do B 2e	1	22	22	22	
Col G&E .30e	274	5	4½	4⅝	-⅜
do pf A 6	6	80	78½	78½	-1½
Column Pict	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	
do pf 2¾	2	21	21	21	
ColCarb 4.60e	8	79	74¾	75	-4½
Comi Credit 3	40	22	21	21½	-⅛
do pf 4¼	101	101	101	101	
ComInvTr 4	59	40	38½	39	
Com Solv ¼e	42	10⅞	10½	10⅝	-⅛
Comw & Sou	735	2	1⅞	1⅞	
do pf $6	31	54¼	50½	54	+3
Com Ed 1.80	173	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	-⅛
††Cong-Nal 1a	15	18¾	17¾	17¾	-1¼
Cong Cigar	17	13¾	13¾	13¾	-⅛
Con Oil	3	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Cons Aircr	16	25	23¾	23¾	-1
Cons Cig ⅜e	7	11¼	11¼	11¼	+⅛
do pf 7	†60	82¼	81	82¼	+1¼
do pf 5e	23	58¼	56¾	58	-⅛
ConsCopp .30e	86	7⅝	7	7½	-⅛
Cons Edis 2	483	24	21¾	21⅞	-1⅜
do pf 5	31	105¾	104⅜	105¼	-⅛
Cons Film Ind	5	1	1	1	
do pf 1k	16	9	8¾	8⅞	-⅛
Cons Laundr	6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
Cons Oil .72½	75	6¼	5⅞	6	
Cons Coal	15	4¼	4¼	4¼	
do, pf	3	19	18¼	18¼	-2¼
ConsPow pf4½	3	106⅛	105⅞	105⅞	-⅛
ContainCor1½e	17	18	15¼	15⅜	-2⅝
Cont Bak A	11	9⅝	8	8	-⅜
do B	22	⅞	¾	¾	
do pf 5	5	81	80	81	-¼
Cnt Can 2e	56	37⅛	36¼	37¼	-⅛
do pf 4½	11	114⅛	111¼	111⅛	-2⅞
ConDiaFib 1⅛e	13	7¾	7¼	7⅜	-⅛
ContIns 1.60a	25	39¾	39¼	39⅝	+⅛
Cont Motors	71	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	
††ContODel 1	116	20⅝	19¼	19¾	
Cont Steel	11	23¼	22	22	-1½
††CoppwSt1.80	19	19¾	18¾	19¼	+5-16
†do pf 2½	3	56½	56	56½	+1⅛
Corn Exch 3f	280	49½	45¾	45¾	-1¼
Corn Prod 7	62	43	41¾	42¼	-1¼
do pf 7	2	179	179	179	+⅛
Coty Inc ⅛e	17	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
Coty Internat	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	
Crane Co .50e	38	20½	19⅞	20¼	+⅛
††do cv pf5	360	106	104½	105½	+1¼
Cr of Whi.90e	11	18¾	17¾	17¾	-1
Crosley Corp	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+⅛
Crown Cork	26	26¾	25⅝	25⅝	-⅝
††do pf ww					
2¼	1140	42	40½	42	+1 9-16
††do pf xw					
2¼	8	43¼	42½	43¼	+2 13-16
Crown Z 1¼e	44	16½	15¼	15⅝	-½
do pf 5	†610	91½	91	91	
Cruc Steel	33	43	40½	42¼	-1¼
do pf 5	30	91¾	87½	90¼	-1⅝
Cuba RR pf	†110	3	3	3	-⅛
Cub-Am Sug	15	6	6	6	
Cudahy Pack	†50	65	65	65	-3
Cudahy Pack	3	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	
Cues P 1½	24	11⅞	11¼	11⅜	-⅛
Curtis Pub	70	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+⅛
do pr pf ⅜e	7	33¾	33	33¾	+⅛
Curt-Wr ⅛e	323	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+⅛
do 6 pf	1	80	79	79	-1
††Cut-Hi1⅛e	10	20¾	20	20½	-⅛
Davis Chem	7	7¼	6½	6¾	
DayP&L pf4½	†20	113¾	112¼	113¾	+⅜
Deere&Co 1½e	59	21½	20¼	20¾	-⅜
do pf 3½	140	31	29¾	30	-⅛
Dein-W-G 1½	2	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Del & Hud	26	13⅜	12	12	-1
Del L&W	75	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	-⅛
Del&RG pf	45	14	13	13	
Det Edis 6e	15	114	112¾	113	
Dev&R A ⅛	†540	15	13¾	14⅛	-⅛
Dia Mat 1½	9	30	29	30	+⅛
do pf 3½	1	39½	39½	39½	
Dia Mot.	12	8⅝	8	8	-⅛
††Dis C-S 2	27	19¾	18¼	18¾	-⅝
do pf ww 5	5	80¾	79	80¾	
Dix Sh 1.35e	5	35½	35	35½	-⅛
Doeh DC 1¼e	11	22	20½	20½	-1⅜
Dome Mns 2	29	17⅞	16¾	16⅞	-⅛
Doug Air 5e	37	82	77	79¼	-2½
Dow Ch 5	32	132	127¼	130¼	-1½
Dresser Mf 1e	15	21¾	20	21	-⅛
Dunhill Int	10	7	6¾	7	+⅛
Duplan Silk 1	1	10¼	10¼	10¼

WHEAT MARKET HELPED BY TONE OF STOCKS

CHICAGO, Nov. 30 (AP).—The wheat market derived enough strength today from action of securities and absence of any prospective deliveries on December contracts Monday to close ⅜@⅞ cent higher than yesterday.

Although some purchasing was credited to mills, with Winnipeg reports also indicated Canadian and United States mill buying there, most of the orders apparently came from pit dealers and other professional traders. No notices of intentions to deliver wheat Monday were posted, but 1,027,000 bushels of rye and 180,000 bushels of soybeans will be tendered along with 8,900,000 pounds of lard.

Soybeans closed unchanged to ⅞ higher; rye unchanged to ⅛ off and lard unchanged to 15 lower.

Early easiness in wheat was associated with very favorable crop reports from the Southwest.

Weakness of December corn, which showed a loss of as much as 1¼ cent at one time, unsettled the corn pit. Traders attributed the action to pre-delivery liquidation of December contracts and weakness in the spot market, where prices were ⅛@1⅛ lower. Receipts also were fairly liberal for Saturday.

Oats followed corn while advances in the rye market were checked by delivery notices. The upturn in beans was attributed to small offerings.

Lard was weakened by deliveries, a private forecast of heavy hog receipts next week on top of large supplies this week and smaller than expected Government purchases.

The Government took 4,670,000 pounds for relief distribution. Hog marketings resulted in the greatest pork production in November on record for that month, packers estimated.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Nov. 30.—In the cash grain section of the market today wheat was steady to ⅛c lower and corn 1@1¼c lower.

Sales made on the floor of the exchange were as follows:

WHEAT—No. 2 red winter 91@93¼c, No. 1 hard, 91¼c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow 64½c, No. 3 64c, No. 4 white 65c, No. 4 mixed 60c, mixed car 62c.

St. Louis Bran Market.

Cash wheatfeed nominal quotations for cariots, immediate shipment: Bran $23@23.25; grey shorts, $23.75@24; oatfeed, $17 per ton.

FUTURE GRAIN PRICES

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Nov. 30.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
WHEAT.				
Chi Dec	89½	88½	89⅝ ½	88⅝ ⅝
KC Dec	82½	81¾	82¼ ⅛	82
Minn Dec	85	84½	85	84⅜
Winn Dec	72⅝	72⅜	72½	72⅜
Winn May	74⅝	74⅜	74⅝	74⅜
Chi May	87⅜	86⅝	87¼ ⅜	86⅝ ⅜
KC May	81⅝	80⅞	81⅜ ¼	81
Chi July	83⅜	82⅝	83¼ ⅛	82⅝
KC July	77¼	76⅞	77¼ ⅛	77
Minn July	84¼	84⅛	84¼ ⅛	84⅛
Winn July	78½	78⅜	78⅝	78½
CORN.				
Chi Dec	63⅜	62¾	62½ ⅝	63⅜
KC Dec	58⅞	58¼	58⅛	58⅞ 59
Chi May	62	61⅝	61⅞	61⅞ 62
KC May	58⅜	57¾	58⅛	58
Chi July	62	61⅝	61⅞	61⅜
KC July	....	....	58⅛ b	57⅜ ⅞a
OATS.				
Chi Dec	39¼	39	39¼ a	39½
Minn Dec	35¼	34⅜	35	35¼
Winn Dec	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33¼
Chi May	36⅛	35⅜	35⅝ b	36⅛ a
Chi July	33⅛	32⅞	33¼	33
RYE.				
Chi Dec	44¼	43¾	43⅞	43⅝ b
Chi May	48¾	48⅜	48⅝ ½	48⅛a
Chi July	49¾	49⅜	49½ b	49
SOYBEANS.				
Chi Dec 100½		98½	100½	99⅝
Chi May	97¼	95¾	97¼	96⅝
Chi July	94½	94	94½ b	94½

Buenos Aires wheat futures closed unchanged; December, 54⅝c; February, 54⅞c.

Opening prices at Chicago were: Wheat—Dec. 88⅝c, May, 86¾@87¼c. Corn—Dec 63⅜@¼c, May 62@61⅜c, July 61⅞c. Oats—Dec. 39¼c, May 36¼c, July 33c. Soybeans—Dec. 99c, May 96@¼c, July 94½c. Rye—Dec. 43¾c, May 48½c, July 49½c.

MILL FEED FUTURES

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Nov. 30.—

	Close.	Prev. Close.
GRAY SHORTS.		
December	23.40b-23.90a	23.25b-23.75a
January	23.85b 24.35a	23.75b 24.25a
February	24.25b-24.75a	24.10b-24.60a
March	24.65b-25.00a	24.50b-25.00a
April	†24.75	24.75b-25.25a
***STANDARD BRAN.**		
December	†23.40	23.50
January	23.60b-24.00a	23.50b-23.90a
February	23.85b-24.25a	23.75b-24.25a
March	24.10b-24.45a	24.05
April	23.75b-24.00a	23.50b-23.85a
***STANDARD MIDDLINGS.**		
December	23.50b-24.00a	23.50b-24.00a
January	23.60b-24.10a	23.60b-24.10a
February	23.75b-24.25a	23.75b-24.25a
March	24.20b-24.65a	24.20b-24.65a
April	24.50b-25.00a	24.50b-25.00a

*Chicago deliveries. †Sales.

COTTON TRADING QUIET IN WEEK-END MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Cotton futures traders were chary of buying in view of recent quiet textile markets and slackened demand for spot staple. Final prices were unchanged to 2 points lower.

Worth Street brokers reported the week's business was well below current output although all orders were taken at full asking prices. Sheetings and heavier goods were most in demand, presumably covering against Government contracts.

Exports Friday nil; season so war 478,-515 bales. Port receipts 13,334. Port stocks 2,301,198.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Change.
Dec.		10.05	10.08	10.02	10.04 —2
Jan.		....	....	9.96n	—2
Mar.		10.09	10.11	10.06	10.07-08 —2
May		9.97	10.01	9.94	9.97-98 —2
July		9.72	9.80	9.71	9.76n ....
Oct.		9.24	9.28	9.21	9.25 —1

Middling, spot, 10.24n, off 2. n—Nominal.

RECORD COTTON CONSUMPTION

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—October copper consumption rose to the highest on record the American Bureau of Metal Statistics said.

The October total of 114,000 tons, compared with 101,000 in September, after allowing for normal return from processing scrap and manufactures for export.

Sales of the red metal for the first 10 months stood at 1,005,867 tons, a larger amount than for any full year in the memory of market reporters.

Tin production, said the International Tin Research and Development Council, slackened to 19,900 tons in October from 23,200 in September.

CATTLE PRICES ARE MIXED AT NATIONAL STOCK YARDS

EAST ST. LOUIS, Ill., Nov. 30 (U. S. D. A.).—Hogs, total receipts 900, all salable; market about steady; top and bulk 190-260 lbs $6; few 180 lbs $5.85; 140-180 lbs $5@5.65; 100-140 lbs $4@5.15; good sows Friday $5.35@5.85; compared with last Saturday market generally 25@40c lower.

Cattle, total receipts 50, all salable; calves, total 50, all salable; compared with close last week; steers steady to 25c lower; butcher yearlings and heifers strong to 25c higher; cowstuff 25@50c higher; bulls steady; vealers $1 higher; replacement cattle steady; tops for week: 1014-lb yearling steers $13.35; 1433-lb steers $12.80; 852-lb heifers $11.50; 672-lb mixed yearlings $11.25; beef cows $7.25; sausage bulls $6.75; vealers $12; feeder steers $8.75; bulks for week: slaughter steers $8@11; good steers $10.50@12; heifers and mixed yearlings $7@10; beef cows $5.25@6.25; canners and cutters $4.25@5; stocker and feeder steers $6.40@8.25; closing top, sausage bulls $6.75; vealers $11.50.

Sheep, receipts none; compared with week ago lambs steady to 25c higher; other classes steady; extreme top yearling lambs for week $6.75; practical top $9.50; bulk $8.50@9.25; clipped and fall clipped $8.50@8.85; top 29; woolet yearlings mostly $8.25; clipped $7.25@7.50; woolet and fall clipped aged wethers $8.25@8.50; unsold slaughter ewes $4 down.

THE BOND MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Following is a complete list of closing prices of bonds traded in today on the New York Stock Exchange:

Security.	Close.	Security.	Close.
U. S. GOVERNMENT BONDS.			
Treasury.			
2¾s 43-41Mc	102-2	2¾s 54-51	110-3
2¾s 47-45	110	2¾s 53-55	110-2
2½s 53-49	108-9	2¾s 65-60	110-10
2½s 52-50	108-11		
Home Owners' Loan.			
2¼s 44-42	103-11 3s 52-44		105-2
CORPORATION BONDS.			
Alleg cv5 44 96		Con Ry 4 54	13¼
do cv 5s 49	79⅜	do 4 56	13⅜
do 5s 50 st	61	Consum Pow	
All &W 4s 69	65⅛	3½ 85	108½
All S 4½s 51	101⅝	Cuba N Ry	
do 4½s 50	102	5½ 42	19⅜
Al C cv 4s 52	108⅝	D&H rfg 4s43	48⅝
A&FP 5 2030	50½	D&RG 4s 36	6
AlGC 5½ 49	104½	DRGW 5s 55	1⅜
Am I 5½ 49	100⅝	do 5s55 asd	1
A&C 4½ P50	105⅝	DetEd 4s 65	109
AT&T 5½ 43		DugL43½ 65	106⅜
	104 9-16	ElcALcv4s52	105
do 3½s 66	110½	Erie rfg5s67	17⅛
do 3s 61	110⅝	do rfg5s 75	17⅛
Arm Del 4 57	105⅜	do 1st 4s 96	78⅝
AT&SF 4s 95	106⅛	do gnl4s 96	39⅛
Atl &B 4s 33	8½	do cv4s53A	34
ACL 1st 4 52	65½	do cv4s53B	34
ACL clt 4 52	65½	Erie&J 6s55	80½
do 4½s 64	53	ErieGen 6s57	97
do 5s 45	69¾	FMorse 4s56	106½
A&D 1st 4 48	33	FtAG2-4s '52	
B&O 1m 48 st	70¾	fld	1
do 9s st A	39½	GenStC5½49	88
do 9s st C	39½	Ga&FN 6s34	13½
do 2000 stD	35	Grich4¼ 56	105⅜
do 96 st F	35	GtN 4½76D	93¾
do cv 60 st	12⅜	do 4½s77 E	94
do 4s 48 st	70¾	do 4s 46 G	104½
do SW 50 st	45	do 4s 46 H	99⅛
do cv 4s 59	52⅝	do 3¾s 67	85
Bell Tel Pa		GBa&W deb B	5¾
5s 60 C	135⅞	GMa N 5s50	80¼
Bet S 3¼ 59	107½	GM&O in2015	35¼
B&M 4½s 70	18¼	GStUt 3½69	111
B&E 5 57 st	43	GM&O 4s75	60½
Brk UG 5s 45	111¾	HarIRP 4s54	77
BSE 5 57 st	43	HCoal 5s52A	28⅜
Bush T 5s 55	43½	HudCoG 5s49	126⅛
Bush TB 5 60	66½	H&M rf5s57	43
Cal-O P 4 66	107⅝	Ill Cen 4s52	38½
CanNRy 5 70	97	do 4s 53	38½
CanNat5 89Oct	98	do rf 4s55	40½
Can Nat Ry		do 3¼s 52	36⅜
4½ 51	94¼	IC&CSL&NO	
CanNor6½ 46	105½	5s 63 A	41¼
Can Pac 4 54	69¾	do 4½s 63	38¼
do perp	51¼	IndR 4½48	105—
Celanese 3 55	99¼		7-32
Cen Ga 5½ 59	¼	Inl StU 3s61	107½
do cn 5 45	4⅛	InspCO 4s52	100¼
do 1st 5 45	25¼	IntIr cv4s47	96½
Cen N Y Po		IntHEl cv6s44	74⅜
3¾ 62	108¼	IntMar 6s 41	74⅝
Cen Pac 5 60	39¼	IntNT 4½s52	24
do 1st 4 49	66½	do 5s 55	25½
Cen R N		J 5 87	13⅝
J 5 87 reg	12½	do 5 87 reg	12½
do 4 87	11¼	do 4 87	11¼
Cerro 4½ 48	89½	KCSou 5s 50	69¼
CAO3½96 D	104⅜	KeithRF 6s46	103½
do rfg 3½s	86	KCoLt 5s 54	108½
LacG 6s42A	6	do 5½s 53	58
do 5½s 53	58	do 5½s60 D	58
LE&W 3s47	85	LehCRT4½s52	44½
LehVHT5s54	44½	LehVNT4½s50	44
LehV4½s2003	17⅜	LehV4½2003	17⅝
LehV4½2003 r	15¾	LehV4s2003	16¾
LehV6s2003	16¾	Ligg&M5s51	129
LongDk3¾50	93	LongIr rf4s49st	97⅝
Longl rf4s49st	97⅝	Lou&Ark5s69	85
Lou&Ark5s69	85	L&Ns2003B	104⅜
L&Ns2003B	104⅜	do4½s2003	99
do4½s2003	99	do 3¾s2003	88
L&NSJM4s52	88	MktStRy5s45st	79½
MKT&Ry4½50	103¼	McK&R5½50	103¼
MchCGas4s63	107	MidlandRR	
NJ 5s 40	26⅝	Mil&pNW4s47	12¼
MStP&SM5s38	6	do gtd5s38	9
do cn 4s38	9	MKT5s62A	11⅜
do 4½s77	5¾	do 4½s 78	10½
do 1st4s90	23	do 4s 62B	10⅜
do 4s 62B	10⅜	MoPac cv5½49	¾
MoPac cv5½49	¾	do 5s 77F	17
do 5s 77Fct	16¼	do 5s81I	16⅞
do 5s81I	16⅞	do 5s 81Ct	16¼
do gen4s 75	1⅝	do gen4s 75	1⅝
MonV'PaPbSv		6s 65	111
Col F&I 5 70	79½	MtPow3¼66	106½
Col&So 4½80	13¼	Mor&E5s55	36
Colum G		do 4½s55	33
5 52 May	104½	do 3½s2000	41
Com Mackay		NatDai3¾ 51	105¼
Inc 69 ww	39	NatSteel3s65	107¾
ComEd3½68	107¾	NOPbSv5s55B	104⅞
do cv3½58	113¾	NOT&M5½54	36½
Con Ed3½48	105¾	NY&GrL5s46	22
do 3½s 56	104¾	NY&QnsE&P	
		3½s 65	109
NYC rf5s2013	63¼	R Stl 5½s54	105½
do 4½s2013A	56⅝	do 4½s 61	104½
do cn 4s 98	62¾	do 4½s 56	105½
do 3¾s 46	90	Rio Gr West	
N Y Cit 3s50	102	1st 4s 39	33
NYC cv 3½s		RIA&L 4½s34	8
52	60¼	St L I M & S	
NYC&HR 4 42	99	4s R&G 33	61⅛
NYC&StL 6 41	90	do 4sR&G33c	65⅝
do 5½ 74A	70⅝	StLSF5s50B	9¼
do 4½s 78	57½	do 4½s 78	8⅜
do 4s 46	85	do 4s 50	8¼
NT DkCo4 51	54⅜	do 4s 50 A ct	7¾
NYNH&H cv 6s		St PE G Trk	
48	19½	4½s 47	3¼
do 4½ 67	17½	SA&A P 4s 43	69¼
do 4s 55	16	SF P&P 5s42	38
do 4s 57	3¾	SAnt S 6½s46	36
do 3½s 54	15	do 6½s 46 B	52
do cv3½ 56	15	do 6½s46Bst	52
NYO&W gen 4s		S AL cn6s45	4⅞
55	1½	Sh U 2½s 54	99¾
NYS&W gen 5s		Stl-Am 7-41s	67
40	7	S cv 4s 52	103
do rfg5 37	22½	S-Vac 3s64	107¾
NYTr R 6s 46	91	SBT&T 3s 79	108¼
NYW&B 4½ 46	5⅞	Sou P 4½s65	36¾
NiagFP3½66	111	do 4½s 63	36
Norf& 5 61 rgn		do 4½s 69	36
ct	13¼	do rfg 4s 55	58
Nor&W 4s 96	126⅛	do clt 4s 49	34
NACoA 5s 54	104⅝	do 3¾s 46	45¾
do 3½ 49	105⅞	do4½sOre 77	40½
NorCe4½ 74	113⅛	S Ry 6½s56	81
NoPa 6 2047	62⅝	do gen 6s56	75¾
do 5s 2047C	54¾	do cn 5s94	91⅛
do5s 2047D	54⅝	do gen 4s 56	55½
do4½ 2047	49½	SWBT3½s64	110½
do 4s 97	72	do 3s 68	109⅝
do 3s 2047	42½	Sp In 5s 55	26
NStF 3½ 67	110½	St O NJ3s61	106⅝
Ot Stl4½ 62A	85¾	do 2¾s 53	106⅛
PG&E3¾ 61	111⅛	St cv 6s 45	105½
PacM2d5 38	78	S&C 3¾s50	105½
PaRwy 3 55ct	50¼	4s 53	111
Pa Pcv3¼ 47	96¼	Tex Co 3s65	106⅝
PeO&D4½ 77	104	do 3s 59	107⅜
PenRRge5 68	115	T A aj5s80	21
do cn4½ 60	121⅝	do 4s 60	59⅝
dogen4½65	108½	UEM 3¾s62	108
dogen4¼ 81	104¼	Un O C 6s42	108
do4¼84 E	104	do 3s 59	106½
do 3¾ 70	97	Un P 1st4s47	114¼
do 3¼s 52	89¾	do 3½s 80	106
PerMarq5 56	74½	do 3½s71	100½
do 4½ 80	65½	Unit Dr 5s53	86¼
Ph D 3½ 52	109¼	Un 8¼s51	91
PhilaCo5 67	106⅛	U S 2.35s 52	103¼
PhilaElec 3½ 67	109⅝	UtahPL 5s44	104⅝
PhReC&I5 73	16½	VirRy 3¾66	107
Phil Ry 4 37	3⅞	Wabl3st 5s39	42½
Phil Pet 3 48	104¾	do 5s 76 B	4¼
PC&I 4½ 52	103⅝	Walwrth 4s55	79
Pit&WV 4½		WarrenBr6s41	57
59B	57	Wash 4s2361	52¼
P & W Va		do 4s2361rg	48
4½s .60C	57	WestL 3½67	109½
Porti Gen E		Wd M 4s 52	92¼
4½ 60	77¾	WUn 5s 51	77⅞
Por R AT 6s		do 5s 60	76
42 unst	101⅝	do 4½s 50	74
R 4½s 97 A	80¼	Whlst4½66A	106½
do 4½s 97 B	80	WisEP 3½68	109⅝
RR4¼s56ww	103		

FOREIGN BONDS.

Antw 5s 58	12	GerGE7s 45	36
Arg 4s72Feb	62	Ham St 6 46	26½
do 4s72 April	62	HuMun7½ 45	5⅝
do 4½s 48	75½	ItalCC 7 47B	32
do 4s½s 57	71	It PUt 7 52	30¼
Austral 5s55	53	Italy 7s 1951	43⅞
do 5s 57	52	Jap 6½ 54	68¾
Austria 7s57	9⅝	Mex 6 asd 33	4⅝
Brazil 8s41	17	Mex5s asd 45	4½
do 6½26-57	13½	Mex4 04 asd 54	4½
do 6½27-57	13¼	Mex104asd45	4
BuenA 4¾77	47	MexIr4½ 43asd	4⅛
do 4½Aug76	47½	Mil 4½s 12	30¼
Canada 5s52	99	MinG 6½ 58	8¾
do 4s 60	92⅛	Min G 6½ 59	9
do 3¼s 61	82	Norway 6 44	49
ChileMtg 6¾s		Or D 5½s 58	40
61 asd	11½	Pol4½ 68 asd	3
do6½ 57asd	11½	Prag 7½ 52	10
do6s 61asd	11½	Rh West 6 52	27¼
do 6s62asd	11½	Rh West 6 53	27¼
Chile 6s60asd	12¾	Rio de3s8 46	7¾
do6s61Feb asd	12¾	Rio Gr Br 50	Sul
do 6s62asd	13	do 6½s 53	7
Colom6s61Oct	27½	Rio Gr do	Sul
Czecho 8 52	10½	8s 46	10¾
Denmk 6 42	32½	Rome 6½ 52	31½
do 4½ 62	28¾	TokyoC5½ 61	52
Do2d 5½40	54½	TokElLt 6s 53	46
Do2d 50 40	54½	UjigaE1P7 45	72
Frank 6½ 53	26	Urug aj 3¾s	
GerGov 5½ 65	14½	4s 4¼s 79	39½
do5½ 65unst	7⅞	4½s 78	44
do 7s 49	14½	Urug3½s 78	44
do 7s 49 unst	8¾	Yokohama8 61	48¾

Quotations on all United States Government bonds are in dollars and thirty-seconds of a dollar. That is, for instance, a sale printed 99.24 means $99 and 24 thirty-seconds of a dollar.

Symbols: ††Ex-interest. ct-Certificates.

EGGS AND POULTRY MARKET

Prices of live poultry and eggs are the gross selling prices, in wholesale quantities, by receivers and dealers, as indicated by members of the trade, bids, offers and actual transactions of the forenoon and preceding afternoon as reported by the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter:

The St. Louis Butter, Egg and Poultry Exchange has extended the end-of-the-week holiday indefinitely.

The "St. Louis Daily Market Reporter" reports no change in the street prices that prevailed Friday, and which follow:

EGGS.

Missouri standards, 28@30c, current receipts, 25½c; pullets, 18c.

Locally candled No. 1 were quotable at 27½c.

POULTRY.

FOWLS—5 lbs and over, 13c; 3½-5 lbs, 11c; leghorns, 8½@9c.

SPRING CHICKENS—3 lbs and over, white rocks, 14c; plymouth rocks, 13c; colored, 13c; No. 2, 6@8c; leghorns, 11c; black, 11c.

FRYERS — Over 2 lbs, white rocks, 14c; plymouth rocks, 13c; colored, 13c; barebacks, 10c; No. 2, 6@8c.

BROILERS—2 lbs. and under, white rocks, 17c; colored and plymouth rocks, 16c; leghorns, 1¾ lbs. and under, 16c; blacks, 13c; barebacks, 13c.

CAPONS—7 lbs and over, 18c; under 7 lbs, 16c; slips and leghorns, 14c.

ROOSTERS — Old and leghorn stags, 8½c.

DUCKS — Young white, over 4 lbs, 11c; small, young, 9c.

GEESE—Young, 11c.

TURKEYS—Young hens, 10 lbs and up, 16c; toms, 16 lbs and up, 13½c; small, 12c; old hens 13c; old toms, 12c; No. 2, 9c.

SQUABS—Dressed, 37@42c.

GUINEAS — Per dozen, young, 2 lbs and over $5; 1½-2 lbs, $3.25; small, $2.50; old, $2.50.

PIGEONS—75c per dozen.

BUTTER AND CHEESE

Butter, cheese and other commodity quotations on the St. Louis market as reported by the St. Louis Daily Market Reporter follow:

BUTTER—Whole milk extras, 92 score, 33c per lb.; standards, 90 score, 32¾c; firsts, 88-89 score, 31@¾c; seconds, 84-87 score, 28@29½c.

BUTTERFAT — No. 1, 30c per lb and No. 2, 28c, net, delivered in St. Louis.

CHEESE—Jobbing way, per lb.: Northern twins and cheddars, 18¼c; flats and singles, 19¼c; long horn 18¾c; daisies, 18¾c; prints, 19½; brick, 18c; loaf (4-5s), 19c; process (5-lb. loaf), American and brick, 20½c; pimiento, 22½c; Swiss, 23½c.

RABBITS—Per dozen, No. 1, fresh-killed, $1.25 net to shippers.

FROGS—Per dozen, jumbo, $3.25; medums, $3; small, $2; baby, $1.25.

VEALS—Strictly choice, $11.50; fair to good, $9.50@10.50; common and medium, $7.50@8.50; rough and underfed, $5.50@6.50.

LAMBS—Good lambs, $8.75@9.25; medium to fair, $7@8; cull lambs, $4@5; fat sheep, $2.50@3.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Closing foreign exchange rates follow (Great Britain in dollars, others in cents):

Canada — Official Canadian Control Board rates for U. S. dollars; buying 10 per cent premium, selling 11 per cent premium, equivalent to discounts on Canadian dollars in New York of buying 9.91 per cent, selling 9.09 per cent. Canadian dollar in New York open market 13¼ per cent discount or 86.87½ U. S. cents.

Europe—Great Britain, official (Bankers' Foreign Exchange Committee rates), buying $4.02, selling $4.04; open market, cables $4.04; Germany, 40.07n; (benevolent) 18.60; Finland 2.05n; Greece .68n; Hungary 19.77n: Italy 5.06; Portugal 4.01; Rumania .48n; Sweden 23.85; Switzerland 23.21; Yugoslavia 2.35n. Latin America—Argentine official 29.77; free 23.60; Brazil official 6.05; free, 5.05; Mexico, 20.75n.

Far East—Japan 23.48; Hongkong 23.54; Shanghai 5.95.

Rates in spot cables unless otherwise indicated. n-Nominal.

COMMODITIES

Commodity prices Saturday with previous close:

	Saturday.	Prev. Close.
COPPER	12	12
LEAD, E. St. L.	5.50	5.50
ZINC, E. St. L.	7.25	7.25
TIN	50.25	50.25
ANTIMONY, Chinese	16.50	16.50
SUGAR, refined	4.35	4.35
COTTON	10.24n	10.26n
HIDES	13a	13n
FLAXSEED	1.57@61	1.59@63
WOOL TOPS, Dec.	117b	116.1b
COT'SD OIL, Jan.	5.82b	20.87n
RUBBER	20.87n	4.85
LARD, loose	4.80	9.25
BELLIES	9.25	7¼@½
COFFEE, Santos	7¼@½	4.77n
COCOA, Dec.	4.81n	

LOCAL.

WHEAT, No. 2		
red	91@3¼	93¼
CORN, No. 2		
yellow	64½	66
BRAN,	23@23.25	23@23.25
BUTTER	33	33
EGGS, cur. rec.	25½	25½
SPR. CHICKENS	13@4	13@4
POTATOES, Ida.		
No. 1 s. b.	1.50@65	1.50@65
APPLES, jona.	1.25@50	1.25@50
HOGS, top	6.00	6.05
HOGS, bulk	6.00	6.00
HORSES,		
good draft	100@25	100@25
MULES, farm	100@30	100@30
LINSEED OIL	9.5	9.5
FLOUR	4.85@5.25	4.85@5.25
†WOOL	36@8	36@8

bBid; aAsked; nNominal; †Mo.-Ill. wool. Egg and Poultry Exchange closed Saturday; Friday's prices prevail on street Saturday.

UNITS' QUOTATIONS

NEW YORK, Nov. 30. — The following units quotations are furnished by National Association of Security Dealers, Inc., which states they do not necessarily reflect actual transactions or firm bids, but should indicate approximate bid prices, and unless otherwise indicated, are as quoted by the sponsors or issuers:

Affil F Inc	2.65	KeystCus B1	27.50
Am Bus Shrs	2.91	KeystCus B2	20.41
Bullock Fd	12.52	KeystCus B3	13.33
Can I Fd	2.65	KeystCus B4	6.39
Cent Shrs Tr	25.23	KeystCus K1	14.90
Corp Trust	2.20	KeystCus K2	10.56
Corp TrAA	2.10	KeystCus S2	12.12
CorpTr Accum	2.10	KeystCus S3	8.93
CorTrAA mod	2.53	KeyCust S4	3.64
CorTr AccM	2.53	Mary Fd	3.40
Cumu Tr Sh	4.26	Mass Inv Tr	18.20
Diversi Tr C	3.35	MassIn2dFdIn	8.71
Divers Tr D	5.00	Mutual Inv	9.34
Divid Shrs	1.10	Nat Wide Sec	3.41
Fund Inv Inc	15.52	N Eng Fd	11.31
Gen Inv Tr	4.57	NATrSh 1953	1.99
GroupSec Agri	4.20	NATrSh 1955	2.49
GroupSec Auto	4.23	NATrSh 1956	2.44
GroupSec Avia	8.11	NATrSh 1958	2.04
GroupSec Bld	5.15	Quar Inc Sh	5.55
GroupSec Ch	5.79	Rep Tr Shrs	8.96
GroupSec Fds	3.74	Rep Inv Fd	3.49
GrSec InvShrs	2.77	SelAmSh Inc	8.25
GrSec March	4.90	*State StIn	63.00
Gr Sec Min	5.33	Supl. TrAA	2.23
Gr Sec Petr	3.90	Trust AmBB	49
GrSec RREq	3.60	USELaP A	14.25
Gr Sec Steel	5.35	USELaP B	1.83
Gr Sec Tob	4.39	Well Fund	13.46
Inc Invest	13.89		

*Quotations not furnished by sponsor or issuer; others obtained by National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

HOLIDAY DECORATIONS.

Trees—Western fir, $1.35@1.85 bundle. Grave covering—Eastern spruce, $2.25@2.50 cwt.; Western fir, $2.25 cwt.; 30-lb bundle, $1.10@1.25.

NEW YORK CURB MARKET

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A shade higher in the curb today were American Cyanamid "B," Brewster Aero, Creole Petroleum, Jones & Laughlin and Humble Oil. Volume in this market was around 107,000 shares against 77,000 a week ago.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 (AP).—Following is a complete list of closing prices of securities traded in today on the Curb Exchange:

Security.	Close.	Security.	Close.
As SB .55e	6¼	Scranton L 2e	20
Ala Pow $7		Scullin Stl	11⅜
pf 7	102½	Seiberling R	4½
Al CA6e	157	Selby Sh ⅜e	8¾
Am C P & L B	⅜	Sel I al cl5½	47¼
Am C pf ¾k	11¼	Sentry S Con	½
Am CP&LA		Shat-D ¼e	4⅜
ww 2¾d	27⅜	Sher W 3	75½
Am CB.60a	35⅝	Singer Mfg 6	109
Am & FP war	3-16	S Union Gas	3¼
Am E Lle	18¾	Std C&S .60a	3¾
Am G&EP30a	29	do pf 1.50	12¼
do pf4¾	114½	St Oil Ohio 1a	31½
Am Gen	3¾	Sterl Al Pr.40e	7½
Am L&T1.20	13	Sun Oil .10e	1⅞
Am Mac	7-16	Tampa El 2.24	23
Am Superpow	⅛	Tech ¾s d	9⅝
Am Tp pf ¼	2¾	Thew Sh 1½e	19
Ang-Wupp	⅞	Tonopah Min	5-16
Ark NG A	2	Transwest Oil	2¾
do pf .90k	8½	Tung SL p.80	7⅝
Ash C&R.40	5	Udylite Corp .40	4¼
As G&EA	⅛	Unexcelled M	3½
At DF .70e	5½	Un Airc P.10e	9⅝
Av & Tran	3⅞	Un Cig-Wh Strs	⅝
Bab&W1.40e	27¼	Unit Gas	1
Bald L war	6⅜	Un L&Pcw A	⅜
Bar Sta Stl	1⅜	do B	7-16
B&S A 1.20	11	do pf	24
Ba IW